NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women

Sold exclusively in East Orange by ENNA JETTICK SHOES. A full line of Children's Shoes. 558 MAIN STREET

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Diamonds, Watches, Repairing. WE BUY OLD GOLD. 616 CENTRAL AVE. near Harrison St.

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MILLINERY for the Miss and the Matron, at prices to suit every purse. 1 NO. HARRISON ST. Or. 5-8640

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Better Care Means Better Hair. Visit the Dainty Deb Shoppe. 25 So. Clinton Street

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE

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LANG COMPANY

For over 30 years. Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges. 407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3108

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HATS Ready Made and to Order. Silver. 11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

OUR SPRING DISPLAY OF WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR awaits your selection at BERNARD'S. 338 and 338 MAIN STREET

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Texaco Products. Marfax Lubrication, Exide Batteries, Firestone Tires. 35 NO. ARLINGTON AVE. OR. 4-9571

Main Street Pressing & Tailoring Co., Inc.

Cleaners and Dyers. Established 1917. 464 Main Street. Orange 3-1141-1142

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Offers Smart Hair Styles Created by MR. FRED. Fine Permanents. 14 Harrison Street, Or. 4-8330

ELIZABETH

TURNER'S

Save Your Soles. ELIZABETH 2-8505. Shoe Repairing Done the Right Way. 286 MORRIS AVENUE, Elizabeth, New Jersey

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the Monitor advertising columns.

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.

Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion. 298 MAIN STREET. Hack. 2-6416

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Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits. 216-216½-218 Main Street

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DR. ERNEST ENGEL, Optometrist-Optician. 3 Sherman Place. Webster 4-10367

Miss Schaefer's Hairdressing Parlor

663 BERGEN AVENUE. All Branches of Beauty Culture. Experienced Operators. Your Patronage Is Appreciated

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DONALD F. WOOD, Funeral Director. 115 Linden Avenue. Tel. Bergen 3-4283 or Delaware 3-5959

GATE'S MILLINERY

The Modern Woman. 93 MONTICELLO AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

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HERMANN BROTHERS, INTERIOR DECORATORS

Studio: 558 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Highgate Hall Coffee House, Inc.

Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner. UPPER MONTCLAIR

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY

Hats Ready Made and to Order. Silver. 40 CHURCH STREET

Bogart and Hansen, INCORPORATED. Electrical Contractors and Dealers. 565 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK

Luncheon, Dinner. 77 Orange Road. Mont. 2-3055

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JOSEPH DEWEY PATTEN, Landscape Architect. CEDAR GROVE, N. J. Verona 8-7191

Stanley M. Crowell Co.

GUILD OPTICIANS. 26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Alexander Ferguson

Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock. TEL. BOONTON 8-1468-W

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

HANSEN SALES, Inc.

PHILCO · RADIO · RCA. NORGE REFRIGERATORS. WILLARD BATTERIES

The Fashion Center

Pre-Easter Specials. Suits... Coats... Ensembles. 558 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear

Kane's. 47 Church Street, Montclair, New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP

CORSETS—BRASSIERES, LINGERIE—HOSIERY. 499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MILDRED MODES

Gowns—Sportswear. 10 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO.

Incorporated. WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS. 9 MIDLAND AVENUE, Montclair, N. J.

LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES

JOSEPH H. B. JOINER, Agent. Box 320, Montclair, N. J.

Heating and Furnace Oils

R. H. See Coal Co. 131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

SPECIAL SALE of Linens and Lace Dinner Cloths. THE LINEN SHOP, Inc. 418 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, MONTCLAIR

ELISE POWELL

Latest Hair Styling. 30 Church Street. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7119

Easter Flowers. Nagmann. FLORAL ARTISTS

NEWARK

BROADWAY HDWE. CO.

Complete Line Garden Tools. Grass Seed and Fertilizers.

"Pittsburgh Paint Products"

TYPEWRITERS!

Central Typewriter Exchange. 56 PARK PLACE. MA 3-5766

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE. KINNEY BLDG., NEWARK, N. J.

WASHINGTON FLORIST, Inc. Flowers for all Occasions

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We are all ready for EASTER with children's, ladies' and men's wear. The ROSE SHOP, Inc. Infants', Children's and Women's Wear

New Spring Styles in FROCKS, ENSEMBLES, SUITS, COATS. Embassy Dress Shoppe

Lindsley's Hardware

Seed, Garden Tools, Fertilizers. 319 Main Street. OR 3-3200

FLORSHEIM SHOES. RED CROSS SHOES

SONNENSCHEIN'S "BETTER SHOES." 339 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

SPECIALS FOR EASTER. New Crosley Suits $22.50. Made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx. THE MORRIS SHOP. 398 MAIN STREET

REGAN'S HARDWARE

GARDEN TOOLS, PAINTS, HOUSEWARES, PLUMBING SUPPLIES. 301 Main Street OR 3-5489

Specialized Automotive Service

Speedometers—Carburetors—Ignition. Richard G. Pfeiffer. 16-18 PARK STREET

All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts. Embassy Beauty Shoppe. 337 Main Street. OR 3-9916

ORange 3-0880. ABBOTT-HOGAN Cleaners and Dyers. 575 SCOTLAND ROAD

WEST ORANGE

Ford. West Orange Motors, Inc. Authorized Ford Agency. 85 MAIN STREET. OR 5-1500

GENERAL INSURANCE. ARTHUR C. FROST. 134 HIGH ST., W. ORANGE, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company. PLAINFIELD, N. J. An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities

TEPPERS' "A Safe Place To Shop." PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Just Prices in Upholstering. Stirling Antique Shop

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP

Plainfield Pastry Shop. Wedding and Birthday Cakes

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE. 113 CHURCH STREET

F. A. KIRCH CO. HARDWARE. 201 PARK AVENUE

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Children's Hair Carefully Cut. QUEEN ANNE THEATRE BARBER SHOPPE

H. H. LUDEWIG. 205 MAIN STREET. Grass Seed, Garden Tools, Hardware, Garden Rollers

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S PAINT & HARDWARE CO. HOUSE FURNISHINGS

BELANUS COAL. KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE, FUEL OIL. 11 Prospect Street

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM. Terwilliger & Wakefield, Inc.

NEW JERSEY

SOMERVILLE

FRESH MILK and CREAM. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS

WESTFIELD

AMERICAN STORES CO. FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS

AT ONE TIME. Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc. 221-223 North Avenue

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC. KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE, FUEL OIL

WRAIGHTS. DRESSES, HATS. 58 ELM ST. Tel. Westfield 2-2418

Westfield Flower Growers. Flowers From Greenhouse to You

TUTTLE BROS. Coal—Lumber—Millwork, Mason Materials—Hardware, Paint

JACKSON MOTOR SERVICE. Specializing in Packard-Cadillac—La Salle

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

MILLINERY is first in heralding spring. H. Leh & Co.

LILIES FOR EASTER. NEW YORK FLORAL CO.

Hess Brothers. A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Zollinger Harned Co. Department Store. ALLENTOWN, PA.

Centre Square Market. FRUIT DEPARTMENT

THE APP BEAUTY PARLOR

The Home of BLUE WHITE DIAMONDS. CHARLES C. VOGT. 826 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM

Norma's Beauty Shoppe. FREDERIC'S Permanent

Goodenough's. 534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart New Spring Suits · Coats, Dresses. Knit Suits $5.95 up. Prints $7.95 up. Frost and Lacey

The Halle Bros. Co.

EASTER Calls for Millinery, Bags, Shoes, Gloves

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co. DEPARTMENT STORE, ERIE, PA.

NORMAN J. J. ROESCH. Optometrist and Optician. 11TH and PEACH STS.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO. 111 WEST 11TH STREET, ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

CRÈME LILAS. A Perfect Vanishing Cream. George A. Gorgas Drug Co.

JENKINTOWN

A. W. CAMPBELL. INSURANCE. AUTO, FIRE, BURGLARY, ETC.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE. CABOTS. 49 W. Lancaster Ave., ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON. Karmelkorn Shop. MANNING-ARMSTRONG. Foot-Craft Shoes

PHILADELPHIA

PAK-A-BAG. NEW WAY LAUNDRY

MILLINERY by HILT

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown

MILLINERY. FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP

FRANK R. HASTINGS. FLOWERS. 5701 Greene Street

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

CARTER & JORDAN HOUSE & WINDOW CLEANING CO.

MABEL O. COWAN. Advance Showing of EASTER CARDS

PRINTING... McELVANY & COMPANY. H. J. Rastell, Prop.

CAROLINE M. OPPERMAN. Insurance—Annuities

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET. LINDEN 6100

Jenkinson Realty Co. Bellevue, Pa.

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CRYSTAL Restaurant and Pastry Shop

SAYLOR'S

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY. CLEANER COAL

St. LAWRENCE MILK

POMEROY'S. Reliable Department Stores. Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

ASAM wallpapers

Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys. CROLL & KECK

The LORISH Cleaners. CABOTS

EASTER EGGS

SCRANTON

Joseph's Millinery Beauty

LEWIS & REILLY, INC. FOOTWEAR

ROSWELL PHILLIPS. Fire Insurance with Service

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

Burschel Dairy Company

SEWICKLEY

The LITTLE SHOP

Penguin Book Shop

Myers Sandwich Shop

EASTER CANDIES. K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S HOME BAKERY

For Easter. Colonial Flower Shop

Hegner Hardware Company. Lawn and Garden Seeds, Fertilizers and Tools

Use DURALOOR. Isabella D. Baldwin

SWARTHMORE

NURSERYMEN. HARRIS BROS.

MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY. CANDIES, ALWAYS FRESH. Whitman's and Page & Shaw's

DODGE PLYMOUTH. SALES and SERVICE. CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY

DISPLAY ROOM. WALL PAPERS, HOME FINISHINGS. George Gillespie & Co.

UPPER DARBY

VOGEL'S FLOWERS

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

AWNINGS. ATLAS UPHOLSTERY

WILKINSBURG

CRONENWETH DRY CLEANERS

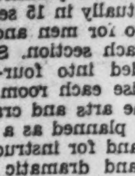
YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA. Famous for Delicious Foods

JUST ARRIVED! SMART EASTER APPAREL! Stillman's, York, Penna.

LESHER'S SILK SHOP

Boston Snapshots



ERA Game Rooms—Thanks to the ERA, no Bostonian need complain, "There's nothing to do tonight!" Added to professional and amateur choruses, orchestras and dramatic groups are three new leisure-time projects which are being just as warmly received. They are reading and game rooms, courses in arts and crafts and popular lectures.

The first three game rooms opened were so well patronized by readers and devotees of chess, checkers, dominoes, ping-pong, and other indoor games, that six more have now been added in different parts of the city. It is planned to open rooms eventually in 15 sections of the city—two for men and one for women in each section. Six ERA workers, divided into four-hour shifts, supervise each room.

The arts and crafts courses have been planned as a result of the big demand for instruction along musical and dramatic lines which has already been offered. To begin with, free instruction is being given in drawing and painting, weaving, leathercraft, metalcraft, block printing, tropical fiber work and gimp lacing.

"The Leisure Hour Shop," at 818 Washington Street, sponsored by the municipal recreation committee, led the way in this direction. For some months it has been giving free arts and crafts instruction to an average of 80 people each week. Drawing and painting have been the most popular subjects. The shop is now being continued under ERA auspices.

The free instruction is being given by 66 ERA workers. The materials used in the various classes are being supplied at cost.

The popular lectures project is an outgrowth of a series conducted in the Old South Meeting House last year by the City-Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation. The lectures were strictly educational, but at the close of the course the committee tried the experiment of presenting informal talks on travel and other interesting experiences. These were given in different parts of the city to community groups. The immediate response revealed a strong demand for popular lectures.

Meeting this demand, the new ERA project opened with lectures on Egypt by Dr. H. H. Powers of the Bureau of University Travel, and on "Oliver Wendell Holmes, Influence on American Life," by George R. Farnum, former Assistant United States Attorney-General.

Children Prefer Orchestras—Brass bands and large choruses cannot compare with orchestras, in the view of Boston school children. They expressed their emphatic preference after concerts of different kinds had been given in 40 schools by ERA musical organizations.

At most of the schools, too, classical music proved considerably more in favor than the "popular" variety—which thus belied its name. Italian children in East Boston were particularly vociferous in applauding operatic selections.

Many schools have requested further concerts. Where the halls are small, the program often has to be repeated several times for one class after another. At the Bigelow School in South Boston recently, the orchestra gave a "continuous performance," from 1:30 to 3:30 as all the classes, one after another, filed in and out in turn.

Petticoat Influence—Ardent feminists can hardly complain of the results of the Boston University freshmen class elections. With girls making up seven per cent of the class, it was found that they had carried off nearly 50 per cent of the offices. Men predominated still in the major positions, though.

But the freedom of girls in the college has been curtailed in another direction. The right to knit in lecture periods has been removed. A command on the bulletin board the other day read: "Absolutely no knitting will be permitted in the classroom."

As professors have labored to conjure up visions of Napoleon's unfortunate experiences in Russia, or to rouse the enthusiasm of their students for or against bimetallism, they have been disturbed by the rhythmic clicking of needles and the sight of sweaters and dresses taking shape before their eyes. Even bathing suits have come into being in the classrooms.

The bookstore, too, had developed quite a profitable business in selling yarn. It amounted to $75 in one week.

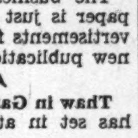
"Boston Newsboy"—The one-cylinder press at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation is being prepared to run off the first issue of Boston's newest tabloid newspaper, "The Boston Newsboy," which is to appear once a month.

The boys already have their own mimeographed club paper, but the new sheet, they say, will prove that they not only sell news but can collect and edit it as well. Filled with enthusiasm for their idea, they feel quite certain they can gather news that will be interesting enough for the man in the street to want to buy.

Already pencils are scratching and typewriters clicking as the first stories are written. They include interviews with various prominent Bostonians, feature articles, and miscellaneous items noticed by the observant eyes of newsboys as they go about their business.

The business department of the paper is just as busy collecting advertisements for the support of the new publication.

Thaw in Garden—The spring thaw has set in at the Boston Garden. Soon, in place of Bruin hockey players skimming over ice, canoe tilters will be splashing into the waters of a lake surrounded by pine trees and foliage typical of the north woods. The transformation will be completed by April 11 for the First Annual Championship Guides Meet of North America.



The lake will actually be an indoor tank measuring 200 by 75 feet. In it there will be canoe races, log rolling contests, gunwale canoe races, canoe tilting, and various other events. There will be high diving, too.

Moose calls will echo in place of the shouting of hockey fans, as guides from several states and provinces compete. There will be a pleasant crackling of sticks, too, as a kettle boiling contest is conducted.

Not many weeks after the lake has vanished it will be time for the annual visit of the circus. Where skaters skimmed and canoes capsized, elephants will tread on close packed sawdust.

[A Wednesday Feature]

Colleges Open Way to Extend Radio; Conference to Scan Educational Field

With all radio station officials, the National Association of Broadcasters, educational and charitable groups called by the Federal Communications Commission into a national conference at Washington, D. C., on May 15, to consider the subject of providing greater educational opportunities over the radio, it is revealed by a recent survey that radio programs without benefit of any advertising are now being offered from 38 college and university radio stations over the United States.

What goes over the air from these non-commercial stations? Just about anything a person could ask for except Ed Wynn and Joe Penner, it seems; college economics courses, radiocasts from a State Legislature, instruction on the technique of home building, music, farming, French, drama.

The microphone has become an accessory of the professor's desk in some college classrooms. In one state university course, the recitations of the students as well as the professor's lecture is radiocast. If a student stumbles in that course, the whole State knows it. Obviously not much stumbling is done.

14,474 Students Enrolled

Programs being offered by four leading Midwest college stations give an idea of the extent to which the non-commercial radio has been developed. In Wisconsin, a "College of the Air," conducted by WHA, the university station, has enrolled 14,474 students in the 10 courses it offers, according to a recent tabulation. They are studying "Everyday Economics," "Literature of Other Lands," "Farm Life and Living," "The Girl of Today" and other subjects. A still larger enrollment is recorded from the elementary courses offered as "The School of the Air," and many teachers are registered for the "Teachers Roundtable." Examinations are given, but not required, for the college courses.

This enterprising station has gone so far as to put state legislators on the air, radiocasting occasionally from the capitol. So that people in the more distant parts of the State may share the programs, these legislative talks are sometimes radiocast from a state-owned station at Stevens Point.

Ohio State University is another pioneer. It has lately branched out with the Emergency Radio Junior College, in co-operation with the FERA. About 150 students are enrolled. County radio teachers have been provided in many counties, and, through them, radio students are brought together in groups to enjoy contacts with their fellow-students. While university credit is not granted for the courses, radio students may take proficiency examinations should they later enter the university, and with the approval of the department be given a certain number of credit hours toward a degree for work done in this way.

Offered Varied Program

People of Kansas are offered a varied program by the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, from its station KSAC. Farmers and farm homemakers are given special attention in programs arranged by college experts. World news, Washington news, sports events and developments in the universities are reported. A late afternoon feature is the Young People's Opportunity Hour. This includes a talk by a student and another by a faculty member on the opportunities offered through education.

Iowans receive well-balanced program rations from their university station, WSUI, which is on the air from 9 a. m. until after 9 p. m. It spices its academic educational programs with music from a college tea dance, with "Rhythm Rambles," a noon-day feature, or a basketball game. Club women of the State have a regular period on the station. Some of the regular courses include the Speech Clinic of the Air; Magic Casements, a course in poetry appreciation; Science News of the Week, and French and German. A series called "Within the Classroom" enables Iowans to tune in for lectures on a variety of subjects.

Many other college stations are doing excellent work in this newer educational field. Some have given their attention to other subjects, such as state-wide musical education.

"Radio is an economical means of reaching the people of the State," comments Harold A. Engel of WHA, the University of Wisconsin station. The cost of operating his college station, if divided among all people within its service area, is a bit less than 1 cent a person for a whole year's service, he said.

[Radio Comment—a Wednesday feature.]

Rail Line Reports 11,172 on Pensions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The Pennsylvania Railroad is carrying 11,172 employees on its pension rolls, according to a report by the company. Of these, 51 are 90 years old or more and 49 had been in the company's employ for 55 years or more at the time of retirement.

Since the pension plan went into effect 35 years ago, 26,668 employees have been retired from active duty under its terms.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

First Among Books

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

Pigeons now study law. Harvard Library like bird sanctuary. Pigeons fly in and out huge windows of law school library, which officials say are too costly to screen.—Boston News Item.

FLORRIE, Boston Common's celebrated pompous pigeon, alighted with a flurry on the windowsill of the library of Harvard Law School. It was a perfect two-point landing of the kind which has made Florrie renowned, not only as the pigeon with one eye which winks while the other stares, but as a flier with a perfect record of always getting safely to the ground. She snuggled into her feathers for a quiet breath after her flight. Having regained command of herself, she peered with her bright slightly skeptical eyes, into the lofty room on the sill of one window of which she stood. In the room there were bright lights burning, with green shades. People were here and there. To them Florrie gave but scant attention for she sees people in large numbers on Boston Common and often is above them. Her eyes searched out dim cool depths far within the great building and she looked at them expectantly, much as a traveler to the great woods looks restfully into the shade of giant hemlocks. Having noted to herself one dim depth in particular, she turned away from the room and looked below.

"Come up now," she said.

In a few moments, if one had been watching from inside the library, a tiny, shiny tall hat would have been seen to appear. From under it, grew quite quickly, the well-known features of Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, Boston Common's oldest squirrel.

"So this is the place," said he as he clambered to the sill and stared into the room.

Florrie winked and nodded.

"And shall we go inside?" said Scroggins.

Florrie replied by flying into the room, winging to the dim recess which she had seen and, reaching it, beckoning to Scroggins to follow. When he came to where Florrie was, the old squirrel looked with delight at the cool depths.

"Just the spot for a quiet time," he said. Florrie flew to an open space on a shelf. Books were to the right and to the left. Scroggins climbed up beside her. He hunched his knees under him and clasped them tightly.

"Among the books!" he said. "And, except for Grandfather Scroggins, I probably am the first squirrel to be among them." Florrie winked.

"But not the first pigeon," said Florrie.

Scroggins smiled and shook his head. "No, not the first pigeon. And I would like to say, Florrie, that it was wonderful of you to find those open windows and then to pass through them." The two friends stayed for quite a while in the library, sniffing the books and otherwise enjoying themselves.

And while the journey home across the Charles River was a somewhat long one, the trouble of making it was more than repaid by the added honors which were showered upon Scroggins when the Commoners learned he had been first among the books—that is, of squirrels, if not of pigeons.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Scroggins in the Library

Quotation for Today

WHEN men are friends, there is no need of justice; but when they are just, they still need friendship.

—ARISTOTLE

Daily Features

Moments Musical

No. 48

John Alden Carpenter

ONE can give thanks and draw a deep sigh of relief that one composer, at least, has inherited a fortune and a lucrative business, and does not have to earn a livelihood by teaching theory or piano! That he can compose what he wishes, when and where he wishes, and is independent of applause or censure.

John Alden Carpenter is very American and his music is from every viewpoint typically American. He depicts the life of great cities in his ballet, Skyscrapers. The adventures in a Perambulator show Carpenter in a whimsical, joyful mood. There is such fun expressed in this piece, which describes the emotions of a baby, a well-bred one, being wheeled about by its proud nurse. Carpenter must be fond of children, for he has chosen to "set" to music the lovely poems "The Sleep That Flits on Baby's Eyes," and "When I Bring You Colored Toys," by Rabindranath Tagore. Both are from Gitanjali.

I used to play these songs for a promising young singer some years ago and thought the words quite the most lovely I had ever heard. I was eager to meet the composer of the poet. The day came when I met Tagore, with his pure white beard and flowing robes and deep-set eyes. I expected to be completely won over by his philosophy and his personality, but I was bitterly disappointed, for on this occasion, at least, the simplicity expressed in his poems was absent, and bitterness and criticism seemed to take their place.

Carpenter has contributed something definitely good to American music. His Concertino for Piano and Orchestra is specially worthy of mention. It is described by Carpenter himself as "an intimate conversation between two friends." Two friends might well choose it to play on double pianos.

SONYA MICHELL

And So—

To Bed—

And Slumberland

These Interesting Snapshots Were Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Miss Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Valley of Salt

THIS valley appears to have been situated somewhere to the south of the "Salt Sea" (or Dead Sea) and close to the borders of Edom. It must have been of considerable extent, for it formed the battleground for a victory won by David's henchman Abishai over the forces of the Edomites; and we are informed that on this occasion, the Hebrew leader "slew . . . in the valley of salt eighteen thousand" (I Chron. 18:12), with the result that "all the Edomites became David's servants" (verse 13). From time to time, however, they seem to have revolted against the authority of the Judean kings, and at length King Amaziah led an army against them, and on this occasion he "slew of Edom in the valley of salt ten thousand men" and captured the Edomite stronghold of Selah, better known in history as Petra (II Kings 14:7: See National Geographic Magazine: Feb. 1935, p. 138).

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Caring for Children

A MOTHER of three children found it necessary to earn a living, so she advertised in her local paper that she would take care of children at her home for 10 cents per hour. Meals were extra.

She realized about $18 a week from this venture and was able to keep her home.

Mrs. Myrtle E. C.

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: The ex-King of Siam says he is not "Possessor of the 24 Umbrellas," as his former title suggested. He has something better put aside for a rainy day.

Punch: A correspondent declares that since his salary was raised he is a different man. But we doubt whether his income-tax collector will be put off with that.

Nashville Tennessean: After all these years even the most disinterested veterans are calling it the bonus of contention.

Great Bend (Kan.) Tribune: The modern girl adores spinning wheels, but she wants four of them and a spare.

In Lighter Vein

The Cat!

The lady of the house was much perturbed to find that the three pounds of meat she had purchased had disappeared. Her husband, aiding in the search, noticed what he took to be a guilty look on the family cat's face, and pointed to her and said: "There's your meat."

"Why, no," objected the wife, "that little thing couldn't get away with all that meat."

"Well, let's weigh her and see," suggested the husband.

They did so. The scales registered exactly three pounds.

"Yes," admitted the lady, "there's the meat all right; but where's the cat?"—Toronto Globe.

Appreciation

Mr. Groucher: "Darling, I don't think you ought to give meals to all the tramps when they call here. We can't afford it."

Mrs. G.: "I know it—but you know it is such a great satisfaction to me to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."—Pathfinder.

The Reverse

"What do you mean—that you are going to reverse the usual process when you make your garden next spring?"

"I'm going to plant weed seeds and see if vegetables won't come up."—San Antonio Chaser.

Documentary Evidence

"Did Mesa Bill get into society when he went to Chicago?"

"Sure," answered Cactus Joe. "He has receipted bills to prove that he hired a dress suit for three different occasions."—Washington Star.

Triplets or Quintuplets?

Excited Young Father: "Quick. Tell me! Is it a boy?"

Nurse (carrying bundle): "Well, the one in the middle is."—Tit-Bits.

For the Scrapbook

We all of us tend to rise or fall together. If any set of us goes down, the whole nation sags a little. If any of us raise ourselves a little, then by just so much the nation as a whole is raised.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land?
—Tennyson.

Henceforth the majesty of God revere,
Fear Him, and you have nothing else to fear.
—James Fordyce.

Crossword Puzzle No. 89

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Drawing-room
5—Game played on horseback
6—Liquid measure
7—International language
8—Festival
9—Possesses
10—Pronoun
11—Wash
12—Disclose
13—Relative

Down
1—A fish
2—Every
3—Behold
4—Knot
5—Heap
6—Street wanderer
7—Rant
9—Rodent
11—Resinous substance
12—Exist

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

A Dog Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Riga, Latvia

THERE is a place in this city where all sorts of second-hand things, antiquities and even dogs and other animals are offered for sale. The reason that the dogs are brought here to be sold is frequently that their owners are unable to pay the license, which is very high in this country.

One day a lady who is a great lover of animals visited the market. Suddenly she witnessed a little boy of about 10 taking leave of his big wolfhound, tears running down his face. Even the dog seemed to know that he was going to lose his best friend. He stood upright with his huge paws around the little boy's neck, as if he wished to comfort his comrade. The lady watched the scene attentively and finally approached the boy, asking him why he was going to part with his dog.

The boy told her that his father was out of work and could not pay the license which was about $6.35 a year, a considerable sum for Latvia. The lady inquired the name and address of the little boy and told him to go home with his dog as everything would be in order. The little boy objected, saying that if the dog were not sold today the father would scold him. "Don't worry," the lady said, "go quietly home and I will settle this matter." The little boy's face brightened. He flung his arms around the dog's neck and with a grateful look at the lady took his wolfhound and ran home as quickly as his little feet could carry him.

The lady who had taken the boy's address followed up the case the next day, finding that the boy had spoken the truth. There were seven children and the father and mother living in one room. In the middle of the floor sat the little boy with the other children each trying to find a part of the dog to embrace. The dog seemed just as happy as the children.

Having observed all this, the lady went immediately to the town hall to pay the tax and sent the license to the family by a special messenger. Through her kind help and that of the department for social welfare with which she got into touch, some of the children were placed in kindergartens, one in a home, the father was found work and the dog saved.

Daily Anecdote

Original Cinderella

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

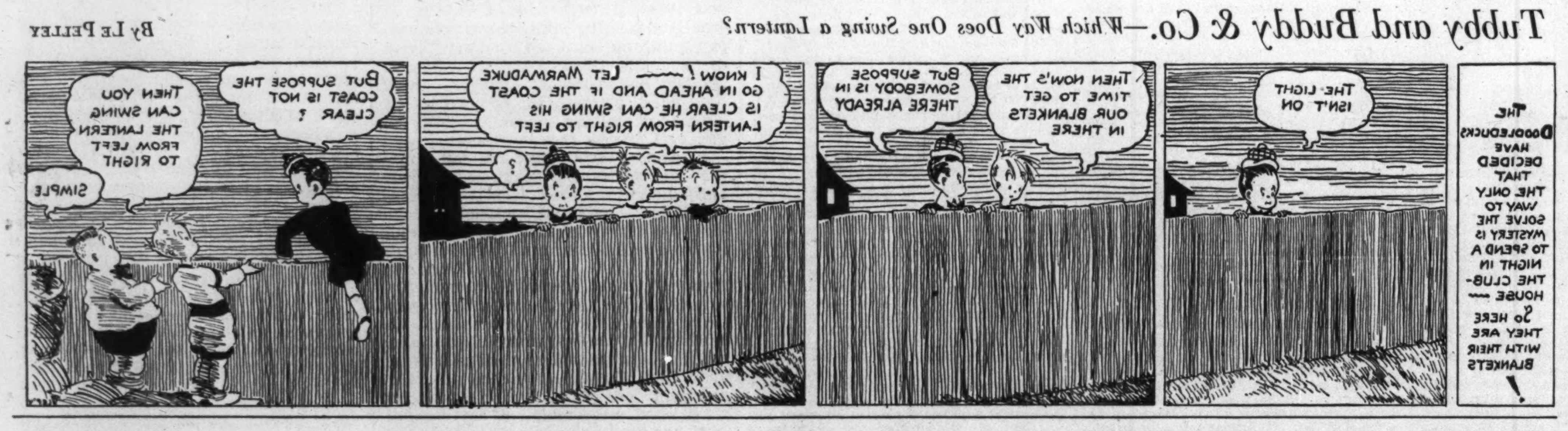
IN THE first half of the eighteenth century there resided in Paris a wealthy and talented actor by the name of Thevenard. One day, as he was strolling through the streets of the city, he espied on a cobbler's bench a woman's shoe of extremely small size. He admired it and passed on. The next day he returned and asked the identity of the owner, but the cobbler could give him no information, as the shoe had been left for repair during his absence.

Day after day Thevenard returned. One day his perseverance was rewarded. He found the owner of the shoe to be a young and pretty girl of the humblest class. Thevenard promptly fell in love with her, sought and obtained the consent of her parents, and they were married.

It was from this incident that the pantomime of Cinderella was plotted, a story that has survived for over 200 years, and promises to go on forever.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Which Way Does One Swing a Lantern?

By Le Pelley



The Adventures of Waddles—The Hieroglyphics Explained

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

This, Too, Is Preparedness

MILLIONS for defense, but how much for education? The House of Representatives has given one answer to this question. It rushed through naval bills at a speed that surprised even their sponsors. But on the same afternoon it turned deaf ears to a plea for the few million dollars necessary to insure a full school term this year for 3,500,000 children.

Education is receiving less than its share of governmental and public attention in the United States, and one result is that nearly 32,000 American school districts may have to suspend activities before the end of the usual term.

One alternative is further federal aid. The $4,800,000,000 works relief bill carried a rider which would have provided $40,000,000 to keep schools open. This was stricken from the bill, however, and up to now the most definite assurance champions of education have received is a promise from Administration spokesmen that distressed schools will be cared for out of relief funds set aside for professional workers.

It cannot be lack of money so much as lack of interest that is responsible for the severe decline of educational opportunity in the United States. In this New Deal day of more-abundant-life ideals and of striving for more equal opportunity, probably few Americans realize to what extent public education has receded from both these objectives.

Educational opportunities have always varied as between states, sometimes widely. And business depression has only widened the differences. For it is in those states where least money was available in normal times that the largest proportional cuts in school expenditures have been made. The implications for the whole country of intellectual starvation in some of its sections are not keenly enough felt.

Opponents of federal support of public education base their objections on understandable apprehensions. They fear that such support will lead to federal interference with a function that the Constitution entrusted to states; they foresee possible use of the schools in the political interest of centralized authority. But it should be possible—granted sufficient interest in the matter—to safeguard the tradition of local control of education and at the same time provide funds from the federal coffers for its support.

Federal taxation has invaded tax fields to such an extent that many states are without new sources of revenue at a time when their income from property and other local sources has fallen because of lower assessments and delinquencies. States and school districts are contributing to federal funds used to maintain morale among the unemployed and to increase armaments. But they have a good-sized job right at home maintaining the morale of young people who need schooling.

When so much admittedly depends on the development of an intelligent citizenry, when it is so obvious that the bulwark of democracy is education, that education is more than ever needed in a period of emboldened demagogy, it should be plain that schools are at least as important a form of national preparedness as guns and ships. The public needs to be aware that the difficulties of getting funds for the one purpose are comparable only to the ease of getting funds for the other. Millions for defense. But if the millions are for defense of democracy, fewer of them need be spent on battleships, more of them must be spent on schools.

Indian Attitude—a Paradox

THE controversy over the Indian constitutional reforms presents features of paradox. Pressure for pushing through these reforms has been transferred from India to Britain. The British Government is thus proceeding with the India Bill, though Indian politicians as a whole say they are not anxious to have the federation scheme as now proposed.

Indians, nevertheless, were responsible for the whole federation plan. Indian princes, at the first Round Table Conference in London, offered to associate themselves with their fellow countrymen of British India in working a constitutional scheme to cover the entire country.

British Indian representatives concurred. Yet today these same spokesmen are disposed to think that co-operation with the princes might hamper their own advance upon democratic lines. It is because of this apprehension that federation is no longer popular among them.

One of the major considerations concerns the question of India's prestige. The Indian of British territory is set upon full equality of status for his country with that of Canada, Australia and South Africa. He is convinced that to share governmental responsibility with the princes would be likely to postpone progress toward the attainment of such status. This is because the princes are closely linked with the British Crown by treaties on which they depend for the maintenance of their own prerogatives.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that a number of the princes, and especially those whose territories are not individually large enough to insure direct representation in the new central legislature, have also become doubtful about the desirability of co-operating in the federal scheme as now proposed.

This appeared in the recent conference of princes in Bombay where a resolution was passed demanding material changes in the scheme. It does not mean that the proposed constitution will not be worked by Indians after it has been brought into operation. Responsible Indian politicians wisely recognize that the scheme is a big advance in the matter of self-government upon what has previously been in operation. The more far-seeing of them realize also the undoubted fact that federation of some kind is the best, perhaps the only, way to the ultimate realization of their very justifiable ambition to make India into a nation.

Free Speech vs. Noise

PROPONENTS of the teachers' oath bill hopelessly prejudiced their case with thinking people by their conduct at the hearing yesterday in the Massachusetts Legislature. Opponents of the bill, consisting of presidents of Harvard University, Boston University, Amherst and other leading educational institutions were hooted down and charged with Communism even before their case was heard.

The proponents, who had been granted their hearing with courtesy by the other side, forgot fair play and attempted by their noisy demonstrations to gag their opponents. On one side was emotionalism, unrestraint and intolerance. On the other was restraint, persuasion and toleration. Which of those qualities are the American ones? Which support the Constitution? Which make for Fascism or other forms of dictatorship?

In fact, from the attitudes of the two sides, it appeared that the opponents of the bill were the real defenders of the American Constitution. They had no particular objection to teachers' swearing allegiance to the Constitution, but they distrusted the ultimate result of such measures if carried forward uncurbed. They envisage the passage of bills that might seriously impair free speech or even intelligent instruction. They were plainly battling for one of the most sacred inheritances of democracy, an inheritance that is the best possible bulwark against just such subversive propaganda as the teachers' oath bill is said to be aimed at.

Proponents of the measure by their conduct cast in grave doubt their reverence for free speech and the constitutional guarantees of fair hearings. They also gave support to the supposition that their measure might prove similarly disloyal to the Constitution.

Writers of the Constitution had no fear that the government they set up could not stand criticism. The solution to our present fears of subversive criticism would seem to be to maintain a government that has no reason to be afraid of criticism. Legal curbs on thinking will not help to maintain such a government.

Gunning for Trade

IN A nationalistic world which believes that the only profit in commerce is the import of money, attempts to revive trade are likely to take strange forms.

Thus the new treaty opening up a very narrow channel of reciprocal trade between the United States and Belgium is made the occasion for the State Department to put Denmark, Portugal, Germany, Italy on a blacklist of countries from which it threatens to withdraw the benefits of that treaty under the most-favored-nation clause. And France, with which negotiations looking toward friendlier and fairer relations are in progress, gets a brusque warning that it may also be listed among the goats.

Undoubtedly there is provocation. Secretary Hull, firm but friendly, and a sincere worker for better political and economic relations, has come unwillingly to this step. He has stanchly attempted to retain the most-favored-nation method, giving to all nations which would sign such an agreement every privilege in American markets that was accorded to any other. But the State Department apparently believes that certain countries are granting special favors discriminating against American trade, and that therefore the United States should not continue to give them most-favored-nation treatment.

Perhaps such retaliation is the only recourse. But can it revive trade? Possibly threats may pry open some small cracks in the barriers other nations have set up. But there is more chance that they will only embitter relations and evoke retaliation. Worst of all, they illustrate the sad fact that the nations have so far lost sight of the true character and purpose of trade that even when seeking to open new channels they deal in threats to erect more barriers.

Wouldn't it be better to abandon the awkward attempt to maintain the most-favored-nation system since it really hamstrings the reciprocal trade effort under the new tariff act? Wouldn't it be better still to recognize that this effort is hardly denting the tremendous barriers to trade and to make a forthright attempt to take a few inches off all round by a general tariff reduction?

Wouldn't it be best of all to reverse the whole concept which looks upon trade as a means of obtaining gold—of which America has been acquiring too much—instead of seeing it as an opportunity to obtain goods which are worth more to us than the goods we wish to exchange for them?

Tokyo Notes

MR. ERNEST G. PICKERING, a British Liberal Member of Parliament, struck a friendly but outspoken note in an address which he recently delivered at a meeting of the Pan-Pacific Club, an organization which exists for the purpose of promoting friendly relations among the peoples of the Pacific area. Emphasizing his own friendship for the Japanese people, Mr. Pickering referred to suspicion of Japanese policy which existed in England and attributed this to the fact that "in Japan it is difficult to know where the absolute authority lies, who actually represents the people. At the present time you have a Parliament on a democratic basis, but it is governed by a bureaucracy. There are two voices." Admitting the difficulty of making constitutional changes, Mr. Pickering suggested that this "dyarchy," this double authority, should be overcome, "so as to enable Japan to speak with one voice," and predicted that when this happened suspicion would be removed.

⁂

Among a number of ultra-modern features in the life of the Japanese capital is the practice of suspending long streamers, with advertisements in Japanese characters, from balloons, which hover over the crowded city streets. Theaters, shops, restaurants all bring their merits to the attention of the public through this device.

⁂

The thirtieth anniversary of the Battle of Mukden, the decisive land engagement of the Russo-Japanese War, has just been celebrated here. The Emperor, accompanied by high court officials, attended a gathering of some 3700 veterans of the Russo-Japanese War, which was only the most distinguished of a number of fetes which were held on this occasion. Military bands paraded the main streets of Tokyo, and the War Minister, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, issued a statement emphasizing the point that Japan's rise to the position of a great power began after the Russo-Japanese War. There have been times during recent years when a second Russo-Japanese War was regarded as quite possible, if not probable. But at the present time there is general agreement that the tension between the Soviet Union and Japan has considerably relaxed, so that the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Battle of Mukden possessed purely historical significance.

⁂

Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Committee and of the World Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who recently arrived in Tokyo, announced that a world consultation of Christian forces would be held somewhere in Asia in 1938. The purpose of Dr. Mott's visit, which will include China and the Philippines, as well as Japan, is to determine the most suitable city for this consultation. Dr. Mott is also a member of the planning committee for a conference of representatives of all religious faiths, including Christianity, Muhammadanism, Buddhism and Shintoism. The place and date of this conference have not yet been decided.

W. H. C.

A View of Helsingfors

From "Letters From Finland," by Rosalind Travers. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., Publishers
Courtesy of Boston Athenaeum

The Air Express to Finland

ONE of the notable passenger transport services in Europe is furnished by a ship of the air named "Södermanland," which rushes every day from Stockholm to Helsingfors and on to Tallinn, Estonia's capital, then back by the same route to Stockholm. It is notable for its 100 per cent safety, having never lost a passenger. It is notable for tying three Baltic countries together daily in both directions and it is most notable in being perhaps the most beautiful air route in Europe.

To be one of the Södermanland's twelve passengers, seated in a huge red leather armchair, a detailed map before you, is comfort-on-wings. To look down at any portion of the earth or sea beneath affords a sure thrill, for it is all magnificent.

The great three-motored seaplane taxies in the air haven beside Stockholm's free port. It whirls about to face the wind. It rushes over the water, skims it, brushes the whitecaps, rises. The Södermanland is off.

⁂

Stockholm is beautiful from any angle, one of the finest capitals in the world—and I do not forget Budapest or Rio de Janeiro—but it is best of all when looked down upon. Its parks, its gleaming waterways, its general spotlessness and picked-up-ness make it exceedingly attractive. Rooftops are sorry sights in many cities, catchalls for dust and for discarded articles, but not in Stockholm.

The plane wings eastward over forests of fir and birch and beech, over the sail-dotted archipelago, over the outer skerries. A quarter of an hour suffices for the flight over the open Baltic and then the western fringe of Finland appears. From then on it is an unending succession of islands in the sea and of lakes in the land. One can hardly tell where the Baltic stops and Finland begins. It is a fair question as to whether the land or the sea has actually more *terra firma*. If Finland is the land of 60,000 lakes, then surely the Baltic is the sea of 60,000 isles.

At Abo, westernmost city of Finland, the plane swoops down, "lands" in a little haven and taxies to the wharf. You know you are in Finland by the incredibly strange signs that greet your eye. The familiar *Rökning Förbjuden* (Smoking Forbidden) of Sweden becomes, whether you can believe it or not, *Tupakkaan Poltto Kielletty*. And when one comes to signs like *Pääkäytävästä Oikealla or Matkalippuja Kaikkiin Juniin* one gives up in despair. The Finnish tongue is closely related to the Estonian and to Magyar and all three tongues are among the strangest on the planet.

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After a brief stop at Abo the Södermanland wings along over endless lakes, silent pines and an occasional tiny village to Helsingfors (whose proper Finnish name is Helsinki), the splendid capital of free Finland. Now Helsingfors, like Stockholm, is a very special sort of a capital, not large but beautifully built and beautifully kept up. Its striking appearance, its amazing modernity, its impressive and even magnificent public buildings raise the question at once as to who these Finns are. How, in the vernacular, does Helsingfors get that way?

Finland's architects, led by the world-famous Saarinen, have developed a peculiarly massive architecture which gives a decidedly individual stamp to the capital. The marble Parliament Building is undoubtedly one of the noblest and handsomest public buildings in the world, a huge and costly thing far beyond Finland's needs but not beyond her ambitions. Here, too, massive strength with light is the architectural rule. Its debating halls, its conference rooms, its salon for ladies—there are fourteen woman representatives—its club room for Swedish-speaking members—there are twenty-one—its broad stairways and foyers, even its *Puolustusasiainvaliokunta* are all the very last word in sumptuous class.

⁂

The air express carries us across the Gulf of Bothnia to poor little withered Tallinn, once called Reval, then back again "and so to Stockholm." It is all a magnificent sortie and many take it for the trip alone. Those who have to take it for business purposes are to be envied, for they see two modern and beautiful cities and one ancient cradle of romance knotted together by uncountable lovely lakes-in-the-land and skerries-in-the-sea.

S. A. C.

Mr. Prokofieff Objects

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 13, 1935, appeared an article, entitled "Moments Musical No. 39," by Sonya Michell, in which my music was discussed.

Miss Sonya Michell writes: "Prokofieff believes that music which confines itself to an expression of one country is unimportant"; "Prokofieff's music seems to me to be written in a steel foundry, with sharp mechanical instruments on sheet metal"; "his rhythms are almost brutal"; "there is no subtlety, no shadows or overtones, just mechanical clear-cut outlines"; "Prokofieff has never been subjected to the critical abuse and mockery"; "his music is not beautiful, but fortunately it is not intended to be."

I never believed that music confined to the expression of one country is unimportant. It may be true that music detached from limitations of one single country is able to attain a larger scope; nevertheless, in my compositions one can find plenty of Russian idioms. "Music of a steel foundry" I have written when the libretto demanded it—as, for example, in my ballet "Le Pas d'Acier" (Steps of Steel); in this production the idea of the ballet master was to take the motion of factory machines for basis of his choreography, for which correlative music was required.

A certain amount of mechanical movement can also be found in some of my pieces done purposely for the exhibition of the performer's technique, as in my Toccata, Etudes, and partly in the Concertos (corresponding examples in classical music are: Perpetuum Mobile by Weber, Toccata by Schumann, First Etude by Chopin, etc.).

But in most of my compositions I not only did not cultivate mechanical style but in all ways tried to avoid it.

The same for rhythm: I never considered it as a dominant element in the music; on the contrary, rhythm is the most elementary part of it, and consequently the least interesting for development. For me rhythm plays the role of cement which holds fast together different ingredients of music. But it is rather regrettable when a listener or, still worse, a critic does not see the building behind the cement. If Miss Michell cannot find any shadows in my music, she probably never studied any of my Andantes; and out of her supposition that there are no overtones in it, it is permitted to deduce that she may not know what the term "overtone" means in music.

It is not true that I never have been subject to the critical abuse and mockery; on the contrary, all the time I have been assailed in quite an unfriendly way by most of the American press (in Boston less than in other cities), and often without sufficient justification. In some instances the same newspaper pronounced an opposite judgment over the same piece of music a few years later.

I presume this is due to the obligation of judging quickly, without having the possibility of sufficient study of the subject. Still worse is the case of Miss Sonya Michell, who wants to speak for the composer when she says that my music "is not beautiful, but fortunately it is not intended to be." How can she know my intentions? And can such an arbitrary judgment have any interest or value?

In fact, I always look for beauty in music, and am especially working on the development of melody which I consider to be the main feature of my compositions. If my music would not have beauty in it, it would not have followers. Yet among the latter I can count some of the best musicians of the world.

The only right thought in this article is the last one, when Miss Michell concludes: "It (my music) is too new to be delectable." Quite true, and so much the more one has to be careful in discussing it. The difficulty to be understood right away by the public is the cross which everyone who wants to speak new things has to bear. And the consolation is that most of the composers who are recognized now as classical ones had to meet the same obstacle.

This barrier grows when the composer, instead of the external pageantry of effect or orchestration, looks for a deeper expression of thought: when a stone immerges in the deep, the eye follows it with difficulty.

I usually do not answer the articles of the newspapers, and this letter is due exclusively to the great respect I have for The Christian Science Monitor, which always endeavors to present the subjects in their true light.

SERGE PROKOFIEFF

Paris, France.

"Mr. Hoover's Call to Arms"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article with the above title appears in the issue of the Monitor of March 25, which will bear comment from my humble hand.

Would it not be more polite, more gracious, to have stressed and strengthened the ideas which Mr. Hoover so lucidly prescribes in his statement, "the rebirth of the Republican Party transcends any personal interest or the selfish interest of any group," without needlessly drawing the attention of the reader to what is termed Mr. Hoover's weakness as a popular leader, "handicapped not only by his lack of color" and having "offered today only the remedies which failed yesterday"? His opportune message is worthy of a more accurate analysis, as its motive and action run very deep in the consciousness of an American-minded citizenry.

The Monitor fails to observe the very real issue which Herbert Hoover is constantly pointing out, namely, whether or not are the citizens of this country to have representative government in accord with the provision of the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution. The answer calls for convictions deeper than the mere privilege of balloting.

Let the Monitor emphasize those finer qualities of statesmanship for which Mr. Hoover is pleading and which he steadfastly and unselfishly exemplified in every public office he has served.

SHERBURNE U. PRESCOTT

Lexington, Mass.

Mirror of Opinion

Beware the Lottery!

WHEN the Governor of such a State as Massachusetts openly condones the lottery, it is time for people to stop, look, listen—and get busy.

Heavy taxation may be, as he says, a burden and a bane; at least it is an honorable method of dealing with our financial problems. The Governor even refers to gambling as a "crime," while intimating that he might have to accept it as a means of raising revenue. . . .

The notion that we all can get back on easy street by resort to the lottery does not down. It beguiles the ignorant and deceives numbers of persons informed and intelligent enough to know better.

Any proposal for a lottery will have the unanimous support of the crooks and shysters in the State, of all the criminal element and of most who try somehow to substitute wit for hard work.

The lottery scheme also gains a measure of support from many who are struggling along in the hope of better things, and ready in despair to grab at any deceptive scheme, especially when it has high official indorsement.

What does it matter that years ago lotteries abounded in this country? Lotteries may have been associated with the founding of Harvard, and of the Bay State and of the federal Capitol. All of us had assumed these were tales of what was done long ago and would not be tolerated today. Only a few years ago the moral sense of our people would have revolted at what now is calmly talked about.

Is it possible that our moral values are so readily deflated when testing times of economic crisis appear? We once had slavery in Massachusetts. Many of the evils of the old days were supposed to have surrendered for good to the better moral judgments and the improved economic understanding of later times.

The history of the lottery everywhere is a record of dishonor. Louisiana's record is writ large for any citizen to read. The Cuban lottery has been a curse to that island. Historians state that the impoverished people of Cuba paid $10 a head a year for tickets and were mulcted of $3 every time in defiance of the law.

A lottery may start straight; it seldom stays so. What did the Supreme Court say back in 1870 about the Louisiana lottery? With marked restraint, the judges said: "That lotteries are demoralizing in their effects, however carefully regulated, cannot be doubted."

A writer from Columbia University in the New York Times analyzes the methods by which tickets are distributed for lotteries, and asserts that the difficulties are so great that "several European countries, including Italy, get only from a tenth of 1 per cent to 1⅓ per cent of their total budgetary receipts from this source." That seems far from the panacea which many here assume the lottery would prove to be.—Boston Herald.

The Wide Horizon

Mexico's Continuing Revolution

First of Two Articles

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

RECENT developments in Mexico can be understood only by reference to background factors and to a very stimulating and penetrating interpretation of the Revolution. In his "Peace by Revolution," perhaps more clearly than anyone else, Frank Tannenbaum has presented a formula for understanding the Mexican complex. It is his thesis that the Revolution, which began in 1910, was a more or less simultaneous uprising of the masses (Indians and Mestizos) of Mexicans against certain growing evils in the Diaz regime such as the breakup of free villages, and against older ones which were returning in fuller strength.

According to Tannenbaum's theory then, the revolution of 1910 was a leaderless, anonymous revolution without a preconceived plan. And though the masses knew fairly well what they wanted—land, and land was the symbol of many other aspirations as well—they had neither an organization nor a definite plan or philosophy to guide them in the achievement of their goal. The leaders followed their followers in this case, and this explains much of the hasty improvization, much of the dilettantism and amateurishness, and much of the bungling and crudeness.

⁂

At no time is it an easy matter to lead a successful revolution. But it is many times harder if the plans for the movement must be formulated on the run and in a frantic dash to reach the head of a disorganized parade. And this is exactly what the leaders of the Mexican revolution have had to do. In haste they have made plans and constitutions; on the run they have matched ideas and philosophies; and on a smoking volcano they have had to govern.

The ideal president for Mexico should have, in addition to all the normal attributes of the great executive, deep learning in many fields far removed from those of political science. He should be an historian and archaeologist to know the pre-Columbian history of his Indian subjects; he should be an anthropologist and ethnologist to understand the customs and cultures of the heterogeneous race groups over which he presides; he should be an economist and a social scientist and an expert in social psychology. None has ever combined these qualifications and though modern Mexico has sought to remedy the situation by calling upon many experts, so long as *presidentialism*—a quasi-omnipotent president—obtains in that land the chief executive has the main responsibilities for practices and policies.

There are no precedents which can be followed. Mexico has had to invent a new way of life because her problems are unique. The last twenty-five years have been and still are a period of experimentation. Mexico is a laboratory of civilization in which statesmen have become professors in colossal research projects and where, as everywhere else, many of them have become weary and discouraged, or through some circumstance, either financially rich or satisfied with some single achievement.

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Now there is a return of revolutionary fervor. And the frayed ends of a revolution which was beginning to lag because the earlier leaders had lost their interest, though the masses had not, are being knit together again. And this revived revolution is also characterized by a certain amount of amateurishness and experimentation which involves many specific cases of injustice, but whose main aim seems to be high and idealistic.

Today the struggle is against the most tenacious institutions left over from the colonial regime and from the pre-Revolutionary Mexico. These are the landed system and the landed aristocrats, among whom must be counted the Mexican Church. The control of the landowners over all Mexico's institutions and its people had been so effective as to prevent progress. The aristocrats, a small handful in comparison to the population as a whole, owned so much territory that even inefficient methods of production made it possible for them to vegetate in Paris while a hard and cruel capataz whipped the debt-ridden peons into their poorly paid tasks.

⁂

Interlocked were the interests of the landed aristocrats, lay, clerical, military, and later, capitalist (foreign and national). They stuck together to preserve the land system which was the source of their profit and power.

The army has been republicanized and "revolutionized" since 1910. Some of the landed aristocrats have been tamed even though their lands are still intact. And though the struggle against the Church began in the last century, it has managed to escape much despoliation of its political and economic powers. And one suspects that today the Church has been made the spearhead of a counter-revolution against the Government not so much because the local supporters of the Church dislike the loss of its spiritual power, but because if the Church is effectively deprived of its economic and political power the last bulwark of all the landed aristocrats will have crashed to the ground and their own power will disappear. If the Church can keep its land the others can keep theirs too. Because land means power, prestige, it is the symbol of things wished for.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS | BOSTON, APRIL 3, 1935

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Courtesy of Walt Disney and United Artists

Mr. Micky Mouse, Bandmaster

He Conducts His Musicians Through the Measures of a Colorful Selection to Celebrate the Advent of a—

Rainbow Over Hollywood

—Pages Eight and Nine

Designed for Efficient Living, It Will Be Air-Conditioned, Fireproof, Easily Put Together or Enlarged, and Inexpensive, With a Unique 'Moto-Unit' as Its 'Heart'

By Richard L. Strout

The Smiths had to move again. It was the year 1940, and Mr. Smith's employer had transferred him to Buffalo. "What a chore, just as we've begun to know people!" said Mrs. Smith. "Still, it won't be so bad as in 1935, before we bought this prefabricated house."

"By the way," said Mr. Smith casually, "will you call the Re-movers, dear? They can start unbolting the spare bedroom and living room tomorrow."

"How long will it take to move, John?"

"Well, it will take a day or so to 'unbutton' the house. Then we can get the whole thing on one of the big vans, I think, and the trip to Buffalo and setting it up won't take long. The real delay is the cement foundation. I'd say three weeks would see us comfortably installed again."

"House moving takes so long!" Mrs. Smith complained.

That is one of the possible developments in American domestic customs which may follow introduction of the new style prefabricated houses with their striking take-apart, "zipper" possibilities. Moving from location to location may be almost as easy as getting into an automobile for a summer holiday. Big firms—some of the biggest in America—are now negotiating an alliance among themselves to put the first of a new style air-conditioned prefabricated house into mass production, equipped with a remarkable device called a "domestic moto-unit" which is at once the culmination of a good deal of engineering experience and the heart of the proposed new take-apart house. But before describing what General Electric and American Radiator are proposing to do in this field let us take another look at a scene which may be common in America in the new era.

Helen and John, for example, are bending over a set of model building blocks which Houses, Inc., has sent them. "I think we had better fasten on the new bedroom here, Helen," says John. "We can take out these two panels in the corner and have it all up by next week."

"But the Joneses have it on the right side," objects Helen. "They have ordered a new guest bedroom from the company, too. The new bedroom models this year are beautiful, John."

"Oh, well, if the Joneses have it . . ." says John.

Then again, consider this potential colloquy between suppositiitous Mr. and Mrs. Frothingham-Sykes:

"Now, Hector, I do hope you won't start taking the wall off today; Junior did so want a bonfire on the roof tonight."

"Well, he can build it over the kitchen, can't he? The whole house is fireproof! But you know how I feel about it; it seems unnatural, somehow, building fires on roofs."

"You're so old-fashioned, Hector!" sighs Mrs. Frothingham-Sykes. "It's part of your New England heritage, I suppose. . . ."

Since air-conditioning will be standard equipment in the new, highly insulated type of houses, it seems likely that for a generation or two arguments like the one that follows will occur between a possible Archibald and Constance, as they settle themselves for a quiet evening in the living room, after dinner.

"We shall really have to speak to this new nursemaid," says Archibald, "she's gone and done it again!"

"Gracious, dear, done what?" says Constance.

"Why, she's left the bedroom window open. I went in and it was open at least half an inch."

"But, dear, surely the children do need a little fresh air when they are sleeping."

"Must we go all over that again, Constance? Air that hasn't been put through our conditioner is raw, raw—just like, well, like unpasteurized milk! You know that in these winter months the air is dreadfully dry and has to be humidified. And in the summer it's so hot it has to be cooled. Furthermore, my dear, here in the city it's full of all sorts of smoke and dust, and I don't know what. It's perfectly barbaric to leave the windows open for natural raw air to enter."

"I may be old-fashioned and 'barbaric,' Archibald, but I was brought up to believe in wide open windows at night . . . !"

There is likely to be a nation-wide dispute over the effect of air-conditioning, in the not distant future, for if the new, cheap, prefabricated house comes into popularity as it is now envisioned it will carry artificial ventilation right into the heart of the American home. That the new mass-produced house will come into widespread popularity is the expectation of some of the ablest businessmen of Wall Street who are laying their plans accordingly. But before going into that, let me set down just one more conversation, and this one a discussion that actually occurred.

It was the evening on which the business conference at White Sulphur Springs last December ended, and 100 or so industrial moguls were taking places in the line of waiting Pullmans drawn up at the little C. & O. mountain resort siding. The writer stumbled into a compartment, and there sat Mr. Owen D. Young, head of the great General Electric Corporation. . . . Fifteen minutes later Mr. Young was in the midst of a remarkable forecast of future housing; a fairy story if you like, but told by one of the modern business magicians who have the habit of making their tales come true.

There was no question of Mr. Young's relish and enthusiasm in describing the possibilities of the future mass-built house. Here is what he envisioned—

A prefabricated house so light and compact that it could be loaded on one big van, carried to its destination, and installed, in a couple of weeks.

A new, standardized "moto-unit" as the heart of the house, combining within itself all the heating, plumbing, air-conditioning, humidifying and ventilating of the structure, with dishwasher, clothes-drier, bathroom equipment, and half a dozen other features thrown in.

A house, finally, made of steel and aluminum, and pressed sheets of cement and asbestos turned out in mass production; a house that could be "buttoned up" or "unbuttoned" with screw driver and monkey wrench almost at will; that could be built and rebuilt in dozens of combinations, and that could be marketed (moto-unit, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and all) for under $5000 for a five-room model.

A world in which such houses are the accepted thing was the fairy story that Mr. Young presented.

"That's all very well," said the writer comfortably, settling back and watching the rain drops hit the Pullman window as the train plunged into the darkness of the West Virginia hill country, "but I hope to live to see one of these houses."

"Well, you can," said Mr. Young quietly.

"What!"

"It's already built."

"Where?"

"Up in New York. You have only to visit it. Just use my name. Foster Gunnison, head of 'Houses, Inc.,' will let you in."

That was the word that really started this article. It might be called "the story of the house that Jack didn't build." Jack could never have built, let alone imagined, such a house. And yet, there it was, tucked away, appropriately enough for this modern age, on the tenth floor of a mighty Manhattan skyscraper, full size, complete to the last detail, with imitation grass around it and imitation shrubs at its sides, and Battle Creek breakfast food on its pantry shelves, all ready for the Joneses or Smiths to move into. Not one house, in fact, but two.

Perine Studio, New York

MOVING DAY, 1940?

We Can Move Our Very Houses From City to City When the New "Zipper-Style" Dwelling Is in Current Use.

HOW OUR HOMES MAY LOOK

Prefabricated of Steel and Aluminum, Cement and Asbestos, It Will Be Low on "Upkeep." © American Houses, Inc.

It looked like a normal stucco bungalow. The outside got its effect by a simple massing of square rooms, perhaps a trifle modernistic. It was a cheerful, homelike little house, there with the showroom floodlights on it! The exterior required no paint, the guide said, but paint could be applied if desired. The walls were panels of composition asbestos-cement, built with the economies of mass production, and fastened to the steel frame of the interior. Inner and outer walls were of the same substance, with insulation between. I struck the side of the house with my hand. It felt like stucco. You could drive a nail into it, too, I was told.

The roof, of course, needed no slope to shed the weight of snow because of the skyscraper construction of the inside. Perhaps the suburbs of the future will all show flat roofs; used for sun decks by day, while the fireproof city of the future may be lit by comfortable roof bonfires at night.

The house will have no cellar. It will be built on a continuous concrete foundation extending below frost line, with a 3-foot air space between ground and floor, maintained at proper temperature by return ducts from the heating system.

The front door was made of wood. "We don't want to be too modernistic," explained Mr. Gunnison. "The housewife wants the 'feel' of wood on the door as she enters. It's more domestic—not so mechanical, somehow. Everything in the house has been done from her point of view."

It was easy to see this on the inside. There were the ease and convenience of a suite of modern apartment-house rooms. Interiors were fitted with washable fabric covering; closets were cedar lined. Floors were made of compressed hardwood panels. Windows were of the steel casement type, operated outward by means of a crank like that in an automobile window. Metal storm windows were included, removable in summer, and also screens.

The most unusual thing in this five-room house, built to sell complete for an estimated $3800, was the so-called

(Continued on page 13)

Movies, Radio, and Even Omelettes, Are Used in a Campaign Directed by Mme. Louise Weiss to Persuade the Women, as Well as the Men, That Equal Suffrage Is Desirable

By Mallory Browne

THE PRINCIPAL obstacle to the success of the feminist movement in France is the Frenchwoman herself. Not understanding the suffrage question, she is indifferent—even actually anti-feminist. Her husband, for the same reason, is afraid of feminism.

And that is why Mme. Louise Weiss had just come from the hairdresser's, and was on her way to the motion picture studio to make—an omelette! Not an ordinary omelette, of course; not just the eggs "beaten up with milk or water and fried," which Webster defines. But an omelette soufflée, one of those culinary chef-d'oeuvres which endear French cooking to the whole world and French housewives to their husbands.

"For you see," she explained, as we sat in stiff-backed little chairs, looking out over the Champs Elysées through the wide windows of the businesslike headquarters of La Femme Nouvelle, "that is just the point. We must convince both the women and men of France that a suffragette is not a strange and unfamiliar phenomenon nor a dangerous political agitator, but just a natural, average Frenchwoman asking equality of civil rights, but by no means uninterested in either her home or her own personal appearance. To make them understand this, we are using the cinema, the radio—all modern means of publicity."

These two statements contain the essence of Mme. Louise Weiss's work. They explain the almost incredible progress she has made in a very few months, arousing public opinion in France to the point where, even if success does not come at once, it admittedly cannot now be long delayed.

"I am the impresario of feminism in France," Mme. Weiss declares; but she is in reality more than that: she is today the inspiration, the leader, and the unifying force of the French movement for women's suffrage. She is also its patron, for she not only founded and directs La Femme Nouvelle to publicize the campaign for votes for women, but finances it very largely from her own personal resources.

A year ago Madame Weiss was still director of "L'Europe Nouvelle," a weekly review of international affairs. Foreseeing, even before the end of the war, the era of intensive internationalism which was to come, she established and edited this important magazine having close official affiliations. Very soon she became a prominent personage both nationally and internationally. In this capacity she formed innumerable political contacts which go far toward explaining her recent success in winning over to the cause of women's rights many eminent Frenchmen. At the end of 1930, she founded, in conjunction with "L'Europe Nouvelle," an annual course of lectures by eminent statesmen on national and world affairs known as "L'École de la Paix."

When the wave of popular unrest in France swelled last year into an incipient upsurge over the Stavisky scandal, Madame Weiss resigned her position with "L'Europe Nouvelle," feeling that French national affairs had progressed far enough to take precedence over international affairs in interest and importance. Within a short time, she received a visit from the leaders of the principal women's organizations in France, notably the National Union of Women and the French Women's Suffrage Union. They asked her to take over the supreme command, to direct the French feminist movement, and to renew the drive for the vote, backed by the suffrage associations effectively united now for the first time in France. Last October Madame Weiss accepted, took up her new task, opening central publicity quarters on the Champs Elysées. Two months later she had accomplished the previously impossible, winning from the Congress of all the Mayors of France a resolution favoring votes for women in municipal elections. It was a vital victory. Her campaign was well under way. The press gave it cautious support and one important Paris paper, Le Matin, launched a veritable crusade in favor of women's political rights. An educational current had been set in motion which seems certain now to sweep ahead, awakening first the women of France to their own rights and duties and finally inducing the Frenchmen to a realization that by according civil and political equality to women they will only be taking a necessary step in the slow social progress of humanity.

How has this advance been accomplished?

In order to understand Mme. Louise Weiss's methods and appreciate her achievements, two points must be grasped: first, the position of the suffrage movement before her appearance on the scene; and second, the fundamental factors which have made of France virtually the only great western nation where women possess neither the vote nor equal rights before the law.

The French women's suffrage movement is not new. For many decades a small group of feminists have carried on a constant and courageous fight in the attempt to wrest the vote from Parliament. The leaders of these organizations deserve unbounded credit for keeping the torch alight against unequal odds. They have obtained important concessions from Parliament in the legal sphere. But it cannot be denied that these associations have heretofore neither represented nor reached more than a small fraction of French women.

Lacking mass coherence and united action, they were unable to impose their will on the governments whom they periodically pestered.

Consequently they were unable to overcome the deep-seated stumbling blocks in the path of feminine progress. These obstacles may, for brevity's sake, be summarized in three trends.

MME. LOUISE WEISS
Director of La Femme Nouvelle.
Photo by Henri Manuel

The first of these is political. It goes back to the very foundations of the first French Republic, to the philosophy of Voltaire and the Jacobinism which it inspired. Jacobinism, with its associated "free-thinking" societies and anti-clericalism, was essentially violently republican, and distrusted women politically because it esteemed them to be insufficiently freed from the hold of "reaction"—the Roman Catholic Church. Today this doctrine is upheld in France by the Radical party, who command an absolute majority in the French Senate. These Radical Senators fear lest extension of the ballot to women should undermine their majority, reverse their present predominance, and have been the bitter opponents of feminism.

The second factor is a legal and traditional one: it is the fact that the Napoleonic Code, which more than a century ago reduced the juridical status of women to that of a minor, a criminal or an idiot. Although this code has been somewhat modified, married women in France today still have no legal right under any circumstances to choose their place of residence, to travel, to go into a profession or practice without their husband's consent. Furthermore, they have no property rights whatever, and cannot buy or sell or accept any legal act without their husband's authorizations. Several generations of this legal servitude have imbedded in the Frenchman and Frenchwoman habits which cannot be easily broken.

The third factor is a clerical one. The Roman church has traditionally been opposed to feminism in France, always opposed any democratic trend, including, of course, that of universal suffrage. In recent years, however, the church has reversed its policy in this respect, and now favors votes for women, seeing in woman's suffrage a means of strengthening its political influence. The accuracy of its logic seems to have been confirmed by developments in Spain, where a radically liberal Parliament was transformed into a conservative one by the extension of the ballot to women. That this would be the case in France, however, does not necessarily follow, because the education of the Frenchwoman has progressed beyond the point reached in Spain.

It was with all these elements of the French suffrage situation in mind that Mme. Louise Weiss planned her campaign.

Immediately she focused her efforts not on the Government as had hitherto been the custom, but more particularly on the political parties and agents and the voters themselves.

"Actually," Madame Weiss explained, "we soon found it necessary to work primarily with the women. That is the reason for these films, of which there have already been several, and which are an important means of reaching the millions of Frenchwomen throughout the provinces. For these short five-minute film subjects are shown in more than a thousand picture theatres.

"In this 'omelette' scenario, for instance, I show several little girls, in simple terms, how to make an omelette soufflée, only incidentally mentioning woman's suffrage. The effect is tremendous. The women are made to feel that the aim of the feminist movement is to help them in practical ways; while the men are shown that 'suffragettes' can interest themselves in public affairs and their civil rights and still be capable cooks and deft mothers—for all the film with the proper regard for the baby."

In the radio talks, as well as in the newspaper articles, the same motive underlies Madame Weiss's action. Her influence in political circles sufficed to obtain from the Government the use of the entire chain of national stations for broadcasting her feminist publicity—an almost unprecedented concession.

"At the moment," she continued, "we are concentrating our first electoral efforts on the municipal elections to be held in May. Thus we are following the progressive plan, which at the same time is the method of the French feminists, which has always been to claim nothing. In other words, we will not be satisfied with anything less than complete emancipation, but we are willing to attain this absolute equality by stages."

Two currents are playing a vitally important role in the present phase of this struggle for the vote. One, the economic crisis, is a favorable factor. The other constitutes a real obstacle: it is the existing current of antiparliamentarism in France, which, according to Madame Weiss, is very strong and still growing.

"The current economic difficulties are helping our movement," she explained, "because the Frenchwoman, always a good manager, is being forced to pay added attention to the taxes which the state imposes on her and the general financial condition of the country. Consequently she is responding to our appeal: You pay taxes—insist on the right to

(Continued on page 12)

Have Made History in Earlier Forms, and Much of Which Is Reclaimed by Industry

By Edwin C. Barringer
Managing Editor, STEEL

THE SCRAP HEAP
Yet the Metal in These Old Automobiles Will Be Melted Down and May Reappear in Your New Car, in Some Soaring Skyscraper, or Wherever Iron or Steel Is Used.
Underwood & Underwood

When Japan last year imported from the United States approximately 1,200,000 tons of iron and steel scrap, including ships to be broken up, she focused the international spotlight on an industry of paradoxes—an industry that thrives on waste, that achieves an annual turnover of several hundred million dollars in a commodity wholly lacking in intrinsic value, that supplies steel mills and iron foundries with an important raw material without actually producing a pound.

Such an industry is scrap. To the average layman, scrap connotes junk. It conjures up recollections of a forlorn individual beneath a battered, too-large derby, idling the reins of a melancholy horse, crying plaintively, "Any old iron, rags or bottles today?" and exchanging a few pennies for a boy's treasure of broken hardware, rusted hoops and other finds of a dump.

Time was when the "junkie's" alley collections and the discarded implements he brought in from the farm loomed large, but today he is only the symbol of a highly organized industry that deals in and restores industrial waste iron and steel to a life of usefulness, conserves natural resources, operates under an NRA code, has its own trade associations, employs over 100,000 persons.

The glistening automobile body, the stanch ship side, the proud bridge, the massive skyscraper girder, the sleek rail over which the limited skims—in fact, practically everything fashioned from steel can ill afford to be too haughty, for on the distaff side its lineage goes straight back to a scrap heap, and is the sturdier for it. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as "new" iron and steel. Scarcely a steel furnace is tapped that has not been charged 60 per cent with scrap—or junk; indeed, some 100 per cent.

Wood rots and reverts to its native earth; coal turns to ashes as it gives off invisible heat, gas or electric power; even stone in time disintegrates into sand and soil; but for all practical purposes iron and steel never wear out as metal.

Some, of course, is lost through oxidation (rusting) and some disappears from sight, as for example the ship that sinks never to be salvaged. But whether it be surplusage from a manufacturing operation or an article that has failed or succumbed to obsolescence, no matter how misshapen or rusty, its appearance belies its heart.

Charged into a furnace, its past is obliterated by the alchemy of heat, and shiny new metal, which is the more capable for its previous refining, is born. Through the ramifications of the scrap industry, iron and steel more nearly experience cycles of reincarnation than any other material man uses commonly.

Such is the beneficent raw material that Japan has been purchasing. Her takings from the United States alone in 1934 were five times the total outward movement to the allies at the peak of World War activity; they would fill 35,000 large freight cars. With the nation disposed to be critical of recent developments in the Orient, some alarm has been expressed over this trade and an embargo on exports suggested.

* * *

This apprehension arises largely from the erroneous association of iron and steel with war. True, guns and munitions and warships require steel, but so also do the structures Japan is erecting in her earthquake areas, the expansion of her railways, the elevation of her living standard, the satisfying of demands for creature comforts whose manufacture entails the use of machinery.

The export of every ton of scrap constitutes an irreparable loss, and at some future time five tons of iron ore, fuel, limestone and other raw materials must be smelted in replacement. However, there is an offset in the fact that much of the scrap Japan has drained from the United States has originated in areas, such as New England and the South, from which the freight to steel-making centers like Pittsburgh and Chicago is prohibitive.

Something also might be said on the issue whether the materials of the earth are for the benefit of all mankind or for the monopoly of nations within whose borders the accident of location has placed them.

By no means do the 1,200,000 tons of scrap shipped last year to Japan take the measure of the scrap trade of the United States. Other nations bought 800,000 tons. Domestic consumption was 12,500,000 tons, of which 10,000,000 tons were handled by the trade and the remainder was intraplant scrap melted on the originating premises. The average price was $10 a gross ton, and some scrap passed through three hands between originator and consumer.

Each of these 14,300,000 tons was a by-product; like hash, it was accumulated, not made. Nor had it any intrinsic value; the seller had no production costs to figure, only the handling charge, hence the value was determined by the material it displaced—usually pig iron.

There are practically no metal-working processes that do not result in some waste. In stamping or forming objects from steel, a margin of metal is necessary for the safe working of costly dies. These margins, or flashings as the trade terms them, sometimes are ingeniously designed to be large enough for stamping out smaller products. Many a metal Christmas toy is made from scrap.

When a girder is fabricated for a building, ends must be cut off. Machining operations result in fine borings, like sawdust, or turnings which are reminiscent of the fragrant shavings from the old-fashioned carpenter shop. In pouring castings like automobile engines, some metal always "boils over" where the hot iron enters the mold. No matter what the process, there is always some overage for the scrap heap.

From the automobile and allied industries comes the largest tonnage of scrap. In much the same manner that assembly lines progressively convey shiny new cars to the shipping dock, travelling belts carry scrap to the back door. At many presses, the product rolls onto one belt, the scrap onto another. Under thousands of pounds of pressure flashings are compressed into bundles half the size of orange crates, and borings into black, hard briquettes.

Few institutions are more painstaking than the railroads in salvaging their waste. Not a spike is withdrawn from a tie, not a nut drops off passing trains, not a pound of waste accrues from shop and maintenance operations that is not retrieved. Much of it can be restored to service at little cost; the remainder is sold through the medium of monthly lists on which the scrap trade bids.

* * *

When a railroad is in need of car wheels it usually specifies that the foundry must take back a certain number of old wheels that have been retired, and the net effect is to recast the old—and tried—metal.

Of the 10,000,000 tons of ferrous scrap handled by the industry last year a sizable portion was traded in sight unseen. Ready for melting as offered, it was purchased by brokers and frequently was on track before it was sold. Often the process is reversed, brokers selling thousands of tons which they hope to cover at a profit before the time of delivery.

Rusty and coarse though it appears to be, there are over a hundred classifications of scrap. A tenth of 1 per cent of sulphur or phosphorus or manganese may be the difference between acceptance and rejection.

Literally, millions of dollars' worth of business is transacted verbally, and material frequently moves before written confirmation is received. Without honor and the telephone, the scrap industry could not exist.

Scrap that must be prepared, such as the "junkie's" collections, goes to another department of the industry—the yard. Here the torch or alligator shear (appropriately named for the resemblance of the jaws) or the "skull cracker"—an enormous iron ball that is dropped on large pieces—reduces material to desired size and weight. Yards sometimes accumulate 300,000 tons. Large steel works, incidentally, have reserves of 100,000 tons.

"Corners" are possible. Early in the World War, when the allies were desperate for steel, an enterprising dealer visualized the substitution of railroad car axles for bullets. Other dealers were glad to load him up, as they thought, with contracts at $10 a ton, but when they went to cover they were compelled to bid against each other, and to their dismay—and loss—the market soared to $40. At that price railroads literally sold axles from under their cars.

Most nations, like Japan, buy scrap for melting, but with labor so plentiful and cheap China takes soft material that can be worked by hand, like wire shorts and tin plate, and much of the scrap exported to China is eventually repatriated in the form of small novelties.

Scrap dealers in the East count on selling several thousand tons of old rails annually to Egypt. Cut to length and one end tarred or painted, they are sunk into the ground for boundary markers.

To dwell on the possibilities in the reincarnation of iron and steel is to let the imagination run riot. Into the scrap or junk heaps of the nation have gone iron and steel that made history, only to emerge purified and renewed for further service to mankind.

Who knows but that the front axle of his automobile began life as a rail in the first transcontinental line? That rusty can back of the garage may be a lineal descendant of a mortar Grant used before Richmond. So, never speak disparagingly of junk—it may have a family tree larger than yours!

Depth, for True Reform Can Only Follow Patient Education of the Entire Public

By An Old Soldier

TILTING AT WINDMILLS

A View From "Don Quixote," Motion Picture Directed by G. W. Pabst and With the Russian Basso, Feodor Chaliapin, in the Title Role.

IF THERE IS ONE THING that leaves me absolutely cold, that is calculated to fill me with bored skepticism, it is the noise of a crusade. For it seems to me that crusades have befuddled the thinking of more people, have beclouded more issues, have deluded and misled more generations than any other single human gesture. And still the phrase "crusade" seems to carry an aura of praiseworthiness in the eyes of many.

The crusades of the Middle Ages remain as good examples of the great sorrow and harm that can be caused by inflaming the thoughts of men, by misleading them through an appeal to the emotions, launching a movement that lacks the basic balance of wisdom. Such a movement, like most of the original crusades, may carry on for a brief space until the enthusiasm has burned out, until the reaction from one extreme of human excitement swings the pendulum to cynicism and disillusionment.

The World War, we were told, was a crusade. And all the propaganda and ballyhoo that always precedes a crusade was brought into play. There was no attempt at calm and dispassionate thinking, no application of logic or understanding. Why? The answer is plain. Because the spirit of the crusade was necessary if a war was to be fought to its end. If there had been a free use of wisdom, a wide preaching of logic and common sense, a war would have been impossible.

But still we seem to love the word "crusade." All the bitterness of engendered hates, all the sorrow or terror that crusades have caused, seem to be forgotten. We say "it is a crusade" and immediately feel impelled to throw ourselves into action, with wisdom and logic forgotten, common sense and understanding cast to the winds in favor of emotion and the intoxication of passions.

* * *

This tendency to start crusades has fooled us so many times and yet is fooling us today. We forget the lesson of the late war—the lessons of all wars, and fall into the trap of easy phrases. "Let us have a crusade to end this or that evil," someone shouts. And the shout is caught up. "A crusade! A crusade!" We mouth the word unthinkingly.

As an old soldier, I remember the intoxication of the word. I was a crusader. Banners floated above my head. There was the stirring pulse of martial music in my veins. Brave pennants snapped in my ears. And I marched to hear the drum of the deadly guns, to see the banners of smoke that arose from ruined cities and shattered homes. For me the crusade had petered out, even as the crusade has always petered out.

So today we look about us and we see evils in our political systems. And someone with oratorical leanings leaps to the soap box and bellows raucously for a crusade. All these vocal leaders ask for followers, men and women to flock to their standards that they may overnight change the whole scheme of things, do away with all that is wrong and bring in at least a similitude of the millennium.

We look about us and see a crime situation that causes all intelligent citizens much thought. And again the cry goes up for a crusade. We are told that there must be a crusade against crime. The shouts that arise fill those that listen with a wild emotion. They have visions of forming into militant bodies and wiping out the crime element. It is all very stirring and colorful. But, fortunately, problems are not solved by such methods.

Certainly there is much that is wrong with political systems. Certainly the crime problem is a very real and serious one. But neither of these problems, nor any of the others that vex us, can be solved except by the serious and responsible application of intelligence.

The urge to launch a hectic crusade is in reality the desire to avoid straight thinking, to short-cut the road that can only be traversed by intelligent action and hard work.

How shall we best remove the evils that beset our political system? Only by accepting more of the responsibility that rests upon every individual voter. And this responsibility is clear. The voter must familiarize himself with the issues involved. He must learn something of the problems faced by his community and then actively and intelligently move to put into office those best fitted to do the work that must be done.

The same thing applies to the crime problem. For the whole problem of crime rests basically on the lack of respect for the law of the land held by the average citizen. We may have a hundred crusades against crime. But until the citizen learns that it is his duty to respect and uphold the law, the end of each crusade will find the same old conditions still in existence.

One of the most illuminating remarks on crusading I have ever heard came from the lips of a man who holds a position of trust and responsibility in a great movement. He was talking about a young man of great promise who served under him.

"He is a fine fellow," said this man. "He has ability. He has character. There's just one thing I deplore in him. He is a crusader."

That remark made me open my eyes. I had not thought very deeply on the subject of crusades at the time. I still thought that a crusader was a man to inspire respect and admiration.

* * *

The gentleman who had made the remark smiled indulgently at the surprise in my face. "A crusader," he went on, "is a fellow who sees clearly the wrong or injustice that exists, and immediately wants to roll up his sleeves and attack it.

"He wants immediate action. He is like a general who sees the enemy approaching and thinks only of swift and sudden attack without stopping to study the enemy, the disposition of the ground, the odds for or against him.

"Mind you," he continued, "we need the earnest desire for reform that moves this fellow so deeply. But he must get over that crusade complex. He has got to learn that true progress comes only through an intelligent and calm appraisal of the situation. And after that, the ability to think clearly and lucidly on the subject. No war may be necessary. What is needed in almost every case is the intelligent ability to plan ahead, to build a new edifice before we start tearing down the old, to strengthen foundations and prepare for tomorrow."

I have since pondered this man's words. Just at first I was inclined to disagree with him. What he said sounded perilously like compromise. But as I looked more closely I saw more clearly what he meant. The desire for sudden and swift action does upset too many reform movements. For reform, after all, is an evolutionary process. It becomes effective and workable only as the true import of the movement becomes clear to all.

For reform must, after all, touch all the people with whom it has to do. We cannot reform a system until everyone whom the system affects is ready for reform, until they understand the issues involved and the evils which are to be removed. If this were not so, reform would not be a movement that has usually advanced by the three-steps-forward-and-two-steps-back method.

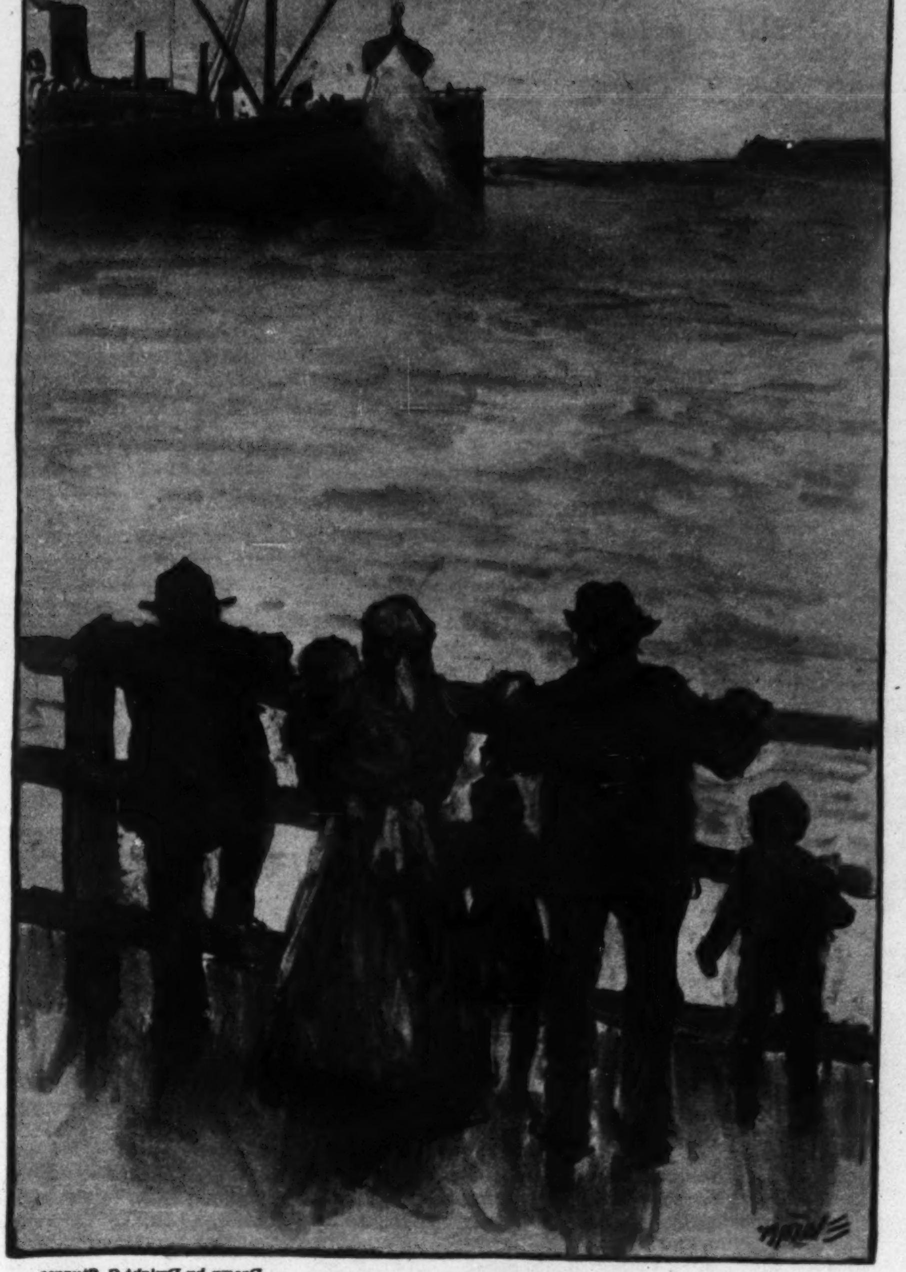
The present movement of the people against war is a good example. At no time in the history of the world have the evils and the utter futility of war appeared so clearly to everyone. As a result we have today a world-wide movement against war. The campaign for peace which gains momentum every day is based upon sound reasoning and logic. The people of the world are learning that there is nothing to be gained by war. They are learning that war must be paid for by them, that it is their money, their goods, their young manhood that is expended to carry on the ghastly farce.

There is nothing of the crusade in this movement. It is too steady and deep for that. There is too much logic and wisdom in the weight of evidence piled up against war for this campaign to simmer out in ecstatic huzzas and oratorical outbursts.

So it should be with all our other reforms, in all our movements against crooked politics, crime and injustice. We need less of the crusading spirit, and more of the keen and logical determination to build up a better understanding of true justice, government and law. Emotion and wild enthusiasm never led us anywhere. Only wisdom, understanding and intelligence can do that.

Plan' Explains His Proposal to Correct Some Maladjustments in National and World Affairs

By Major C. H. Douglas



"WANTONLY WASTED"

". . . Yet We Allow Tens of Millions of the Countrymen of Those Who Have Produced These Marvels of Ingenuity and Progress to Exist Upon the Verge of Starvation."

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Most of us are familiar with the advice to the effect that "If playing golf interferes with your business, give up your business." It appears that the bankers, politicians and statesmen of the world have taken this advice to heart. As between giving up the money game, as played at the present time, and wrecking civilization, there seems to be no doubt that they are all for wrecking civilization.

The money game is really quite a simple game. It can be visualized as a ticket system, not much unlike a railway ticket system, with the exception that a money ticket will be exchanged for any sort of goods or service, whereas a railway ticket is only exchangeable for transportation. No railway company has been so foolish as to allow some independent organization to acquire the monopoly of printing its tickets, to issue them upon its own terms, and to retain the proceeds, while the railway company confines itself to providing the transportation. But that is exactly what the world has done. We busy ourselves with invention, science, production and agriculture. We increase our productive capacity a hundredfold. We transfer the so-called curse of Adam from the backs of men to the backs of machines.

Billions of pounds of coffee, millions of bushels of wheat are grown in excess of requirements, and are wantonly wasted, yet we allow tens of millions of the countrymen of those who have produced these marvels of ingenuity and progress to exist upon the verge of starvation. Our statesmen, at the behest of the bankers who have monopolized the ticket system, explain that they are doing their best to get us all back to work, and to curtail the output of the machines and methods, which have been only too successful.

If the railway company met a public clamor for increased transportation by replying that while it was unfortunately unable to deal with the shortage of tickets, it was using every endeavor to see that the number of locomotives and the capacity of trains was cut down to correspond with the available number of tickets, I do not suppose that its policy would be regarded as satisfactory. Neither would it occur to most people that a shortage of tickets would be best met by altering the timing of the trains and the hours of work of the employees. It would seem fairly obvious to most people that a situation arising out of a defective ticket system would be best met by reorganizing the ticket system, rather than by dealing, at any rate in the first place, with other departments which had been shown to function fairly satisfactorily.

Now it is the contention of those of us who propose the use of the public credit as a remedy for many of the economic, political and social ills of the present day, that the production system and its administration, while possibly not perfect, are demonstrably so good that they have produced a state of glut. Any changes, therefore, in the production or administrative system must either reduce its efficiency, or increase the glut. On the other hand, the existence of the paradox of poverty amidst plenty seems to be quite conclusive evidence that it is not the production system which is at fault, but the distribution system, and the distribution system is almost wholly a financial or ticket problem.

The principle of the remedies proposed can be, perhaps, best understood by imagining the public debt of the United States to be a correct accounting representation of the total assets of the United States, which at its present rate of increase will soon be the case, and to suppose that this public or national debt be issued without charge to all United States citizens in the form of interest-bearing bonds. By applying a portion of the possible interest of these bonds to the reduction of prices, it is quite possible to avoid a rise of the price of consumable products, or even to cause a fall in such prices, just as we apply a subsidy to cause a fall in the price charged for transportation. In this case, however, we do not provide the required amount by taxation.

If, at first sight, such a proposal may seem revolutionary, there is an adequate answer. At the present time, when a central bank, and, to a less extent, any normal type of bank, acquires securities, it acquires them by exchanging a draft upon its own credit for the securities, thus increasing the money in the hands of the public by the amount paid, and increasing its own assets by the securities acquired. It is quite fair to say that a financial institution in such a case acquires securities for nothing, and I am not aware of any special reason why a financial institution should alone be thus privileged. The extension of the principle involved would result, amongst many other equally desirable achievements, in the reduction and ultimate abolition of taxation.

© British Broadcasting Corporation

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

The usual objection raised to a procedure of this kind is that it is inflation. Why a procedure which is legitimate on the part of financial institutions should become dangerous when used for the benefit of the general population is never made very clear. The suggestion is inherent that an increase of money must necessarily be an evil, and is, in itself, inflation. Inflation is nothing of the kind. It is, on the contrary, an increase in the number of money tokens, accompanied by an increase in general prices. This latter state of affairs is now openly claimed to be the objective of the orthodox or bankers' financial system, so that the objection raised against the proper and scientific use of social credit to—at one and the same time—lower prices and increase purchasing power appears to be doubly irrational. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the additional purchasing power issued would be canceled by writing down the debts against which it was issued, as at present.

It may be asked, what are the chances of proposals of this kind attaining the stage of realization? The answer to this is, I think, that while the proposals in themselves are technical proposals, their realization is a problem of the mobilization of sufficient force to insure that the opposition of the monopoly of credit which now exists can be overcome. It is by no means a light problem, but it is being tackled with energy, ability and persistence in every part of the world and especially in the English-speaking countries.

So far, the United States has not heard so much of the orthodox social credit proposals as of various semi-socialistic schemes to which they bear only a superficial resemblance. There is every evidence, however, that within a period not exceeding 12 months there will be in the United States, as elsewhere, a recognition of the fact that the future of the world lies between two radically opposed ideas, the first the regimentation of individuals along the lines of Italian Fascism, German National Socialism, or Russian so-called Communism, on the one hand, and on the other, the institution of a modified financial system which will give the maximum amount of individual liberty to the individual, a liberty which can be defined as the opportunity to choose or refuse one thing at a time.

It may not be out of place to touch upon the bearing of social credit upon the problem of international peace. It is, at any rate, the belief of supporters of the social credit movement that the primary cause of international friction, if not the only cause, is the competition for foreign markets.

Under existing conditions the competition for foreign markets is forced upon governments by their apparent inability to regard the individual as other than a person for whom economic employment must be found. Failure to find this employment, being accompanied by cessation of wages, both causes destitution to the individual and a still further diminution of markets for consumable goods. If recognition can be obtained for the conception of an economic system as not being primarily an employment institution, but rather a method of providing goods and services with the minimum of work on the part of everyone, the great urge to force upon alien populations goods which either they do not want, or would prefer to produce themselves, will be greatly reduced, if not, indeed, completely eliminated.

Well-Wishers Send Him Choice Items From All Over the ...

By Mary Hornaday

BEFORE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT brought his now-famous stamp collection to the White House, Herbert Hoover had a wall there reserved for his collection of caricatures of himself.

The contrast between the hobbies of these two Presidents is as great as the difference between the men themselves. For Mr. Hoover to look at the grotesque drawings depicting him with embedded eyes, button nose and exaggerated stiff collar must have been something of a self-inflicted punishment. In a way it seems to be linked up with his inability to throw off his worries after working hours. White House attachés say that Mr. Hoover used to be so absorbed in his thoughts that he would scarcely see people he met in the halls of the executive mansion.

Mr. Roosevelt's hobby is different. Although he is finding that the press of duty often makes it necessary for him to work late into the night, he finds diversion before he goes to sleep in his stamp collection. Sometimes he takes the big envelopes of new stamps and his loose-leaf albums to bed with him, searching in his catalogue for the stories back of them as he pastes until he gets sleepy.

The President's interest in stamps goes back to his boyhood days. It outranks his ship picture collection in seniority. His mother tells in her book, "My Boy, Franklin," how he laid on his "tummy" after supper sorting and pasting stamps when he was only eight.

The foundation of his collection was an assortment gathered by his mother in her girlhood days and passed along to him as soon as he was old enough to enjoy it. His father, too, often joined him in the hunt for some elusive stamp. Stamp-collecting fitted in with a flair Mr. Roosevelt has always had, even at an early age, for travel and geography. The French centime, the Mexican centavo, the English penny early became familiar to him as he thumbed the pages of his stamp album. He became acquainted, too, with the national heroes and emblems dear to the hearts of people of many lands.

All through his years of public life, Mr. Roosevelt has kept up his stamp collection because he has found in it a hobby which is capable of distracting his thoughts quickly from burdensome subjects, which need not cost him a great deal of money, yet which offers variety and can be put down and taken up at will.

When he entered the White House his collection contained about 20,000 stamps, giving it prestige among philatelists for size but not for unusual value. He spends no great sums on his collection and, unlike King George of England, does not confine his collecting to stamps of his own country.

Mr. Roosevelt kept his collection general until about 11 years ago. Then, as all mature philatelists do sooner or later, he began to specialize. Although he is still glad to lay his hands on any rare stamp, he makes special efforts to acquire stamps of North, Central and South America. More especially he confines his search to issues from Haiti, Santo Domingo, the West Indies and Hong Kong. Haiti, above all, leads him a merry chase nowadays, but he likes the pursuit.

The President's interest in Hong Kong stamps appears to be out of line with the rest of his collection, but it is something of a family tradition. Many years ago, the President's grandfather went to China, where he became attached to a trading company dealing in Chinese tea. He sent for his family to join him and the President's mother, still a child, sailed with the rest of the family on a square-rigged clipper ship for the Orient. The nucleus for the President's Hong Kong collection are the souvenirs of the family's stay in that place.

From the point of view of the stamp collector, President Roosevelt is "in clover" nowadays. All sorts of people send him stamps for his collection. Not long ago, the Minister from Costa Rica called to present him with some stamps the President of the Republic, also an ardent stamp fan, had selected from his own collection as a gift for the President of the United States. News of the President's collection has gone out far and wide and persons in many walks of life have sent him stamps from their collections as tokens of friendship.

Then, too, the President gets a vast and continuous amount of fan mail. His mail averages between 6000 and 7000 pieces a day, some of which come from abroad. The various pieces are culled over and if there are any stamps in which the secretaries think the President might be interested they are saved for him. There has been a suggestion made among philatelists that a popular subscription be taken to purchase some rare stamp for the President, but this has not yet been done.

Until recently the stamps of most promising value in the President's collection were the first sheets of commemoratives which Postmaster General Farley autographed and had preserved for him before they were gummed and perforated.

Since Mr. Roosevelt came to the Presidency there have been 22 special issues of stamps, more than during any other similar period in the history of the country. They include the National Park series, with 10 different denominations picturing various parks; the 3-cent Century of Progress, 1-cent Century of Progress, Kosciusko, Maryland Tercentenary, Graf Zeppelin, NRA, 6-cent air mail, Newburgh Proclamation of Peace, Little America, Mothers' Day, Wisconsin Tercentenary, and the 16-cent combination air mail and special delivery.

Mr. Farley made gifts of specimen sheets of a number of these to high officials and friends. Recently a report circulated among philatelists that a sheet of 200 Mothers' Day stamps, bearing the signature, "Jas. A. Farley," had appeared on the market quoted at $2000. Protests poured in from dealers and collectors. The matter was brought up on the floor of Congress. Consequently, Mr. Farley announced that no souvenir sheets were intended for sale, but since one had apparently slipped out, he would take steps to deflate their value by placing similar ungummed, imperforate sheets on sale at the Philatelic Agency here for all collectors who desire them.

In the last three years, issuing special commemorative stamps has been a rapidly growing business for the Post Office Department. In 1932, there were nineteen special issues; in 1933, there were nine, and in 1934 there were seventeen. Postmaster-General Farley has made a practice of getting President Roosevelt's approval on each new stamp before it goes to the presses. The President took up his pencil and actually drew the design for the 16-cent air mail-special delivery stamp.

The Postmaster-General turns down many ideas for special stamps. If he tried to accommodate everyone, he says, there would be a new stamp every day in honor of somebody or something. Some philatelists believe now that special issues are approaching the saturation point. If they become too common, they will not be worth collecting, they argue. Besides, it costs a lot of money to keep up with all the new issues. But the Post Office Department, looking at its rapidly increasing sales to collectors, does not believe that it has yet "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." Thousands of people begin to collect stamps with every special issue, it has been found.

At present there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 stamp collectors in the United States. Perhaps the same measure of this flair for philately may be attributed to the President's stamp collection, as Mrs. Roosevelt's penchant for knitting has increased the popularity of that type of handiwork.

The President is a member of both the American Philatelic Society and the Society of Philatelic Americans which together represent practically all the leading stamp collectors of the country.

No matter how busy he is, or how serious a subject is under discussion, the President is never too preoccupied to think of his stamps. "When you re-establish your post office at Little America, be sure to send me a letter for my stamp collection," he told Admiral Richard E. Byrd, when he set sail for the antarctic. The Little America stamps are navy blue and similar to a special delivery stamp.

A Post Office Department cancellation expert made a special trip to Little America to help out with the philatelic mail dispatched there to get the unique cancellation put on in the antarctic regions by the United States Government.

Often when he comes to the executive offices to discuss public works matters with the President, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, stops for a chat about stamps. Long before he joined the President's official family, Mr. Ickes was known to have one of the largest stamp collections in Chicago. He has so many stamps that he doesn't really know how many. His specialties are United States issues and British colonials, but he is anxious to see anything the President has to show him when he sits down beside his desk to talk over more important subjects.

The Administration's interest in stamp collecting is spreading to the Civilian Conservation Corps. An order has gone out to several government departments to preserve any foreign or unusual stamps from their mail. Twice a month these are collected by Mr. Gerard Beekman, of the National Park Service, who is an experienced philatelist. Mr. Beekman culls them over, often long after office hours, and sends any he thinks worth while to the various stamp clubs he is promoting among the CCC campers.

Stamp collectors of the future may be seeking stamps with pictures of Mr. Roosevelt, the philatelist President, but there will never be any in his own collection for Congress has decreed that there shall be no pictures of living Presidents on stamps. A man in New York thought he had discovered a sly trick of the Post Office Department to get President Roosevelt's picture on a stamp when he discerned a profile resembling his on the two-cent Grand Canyon stamp, but the Post Office Department says that anyone adept at it can find plenty of pictures on any stamp.

A SHEET OF NEW STAMPS

Mr. Farley and Mrs. Roosevelt Inspect an Unperforated Sheet of the Mother's Day Issue of Last May, Containing a Slight Rearrangement of James McNeill Whistler's Famed Picture.

Underwood & Underwood

on the Screen to Help the Box-Office Receipts

By Bruce Bu[illegible]

developments in the cinematic world, yet only now does it glow with the promise of bringing all silver shadows a little nearer the semblance of reality.

Unlike sound pictures, which were made only experimentally long before they came into commercial prominence seven years ago, color was a part of practical movies near their beginning. Credit for making the first of these colored films has been given to Thomas Alva Edison. It was a little thing, called "Anna Belle—the Dancer"; but it moved, and was tinted in gorgeous hues. Those who saw it in 1894 were amazed. And during 40 succeeding years, inventors in practically all civilized nations sought to build upon it—to bathe the world's screen entertainment in colored lights.

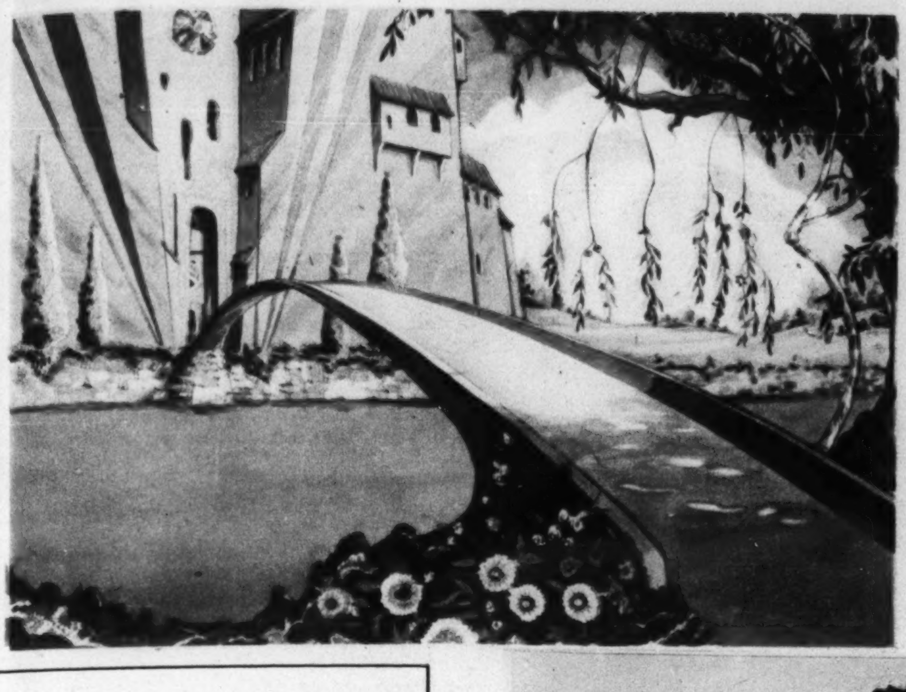
These stepping stones between Edison's film—which was painted by hand—and the intricate laboratory processes employed today are obscure to most of us who sink down into a soft seat and enjoy a colored Silly Symphony or "La Cucaracha," the colored short subject that has attracted so much attention. But, although unheralded, they bridge the introduction to the great and colorful adventure which now seems ready to break camp for a new march upon Hollywood.

The plain statement that every major

acteristic of the industry as a whole. Some executives, of course, are intensely enthusiastic; others are skeptical. In between is the great mass who are "from Missouri" and will accept color pictures only if they are a demonstrated success both in technique and at the box office.

A premature splurge of color pictures in 1928 and 1929 is one of the principal reasons for this caution. Some of the producers, fresh from triumphs with sound, were badly bitten in that boom, and they are not going to put on colored spectacles without some careful preparation of scenery. Two factors supporting this reluctance to enter upon a new program are lack of confidence in uniform color technique, and the heavy additional expense which is entailed.

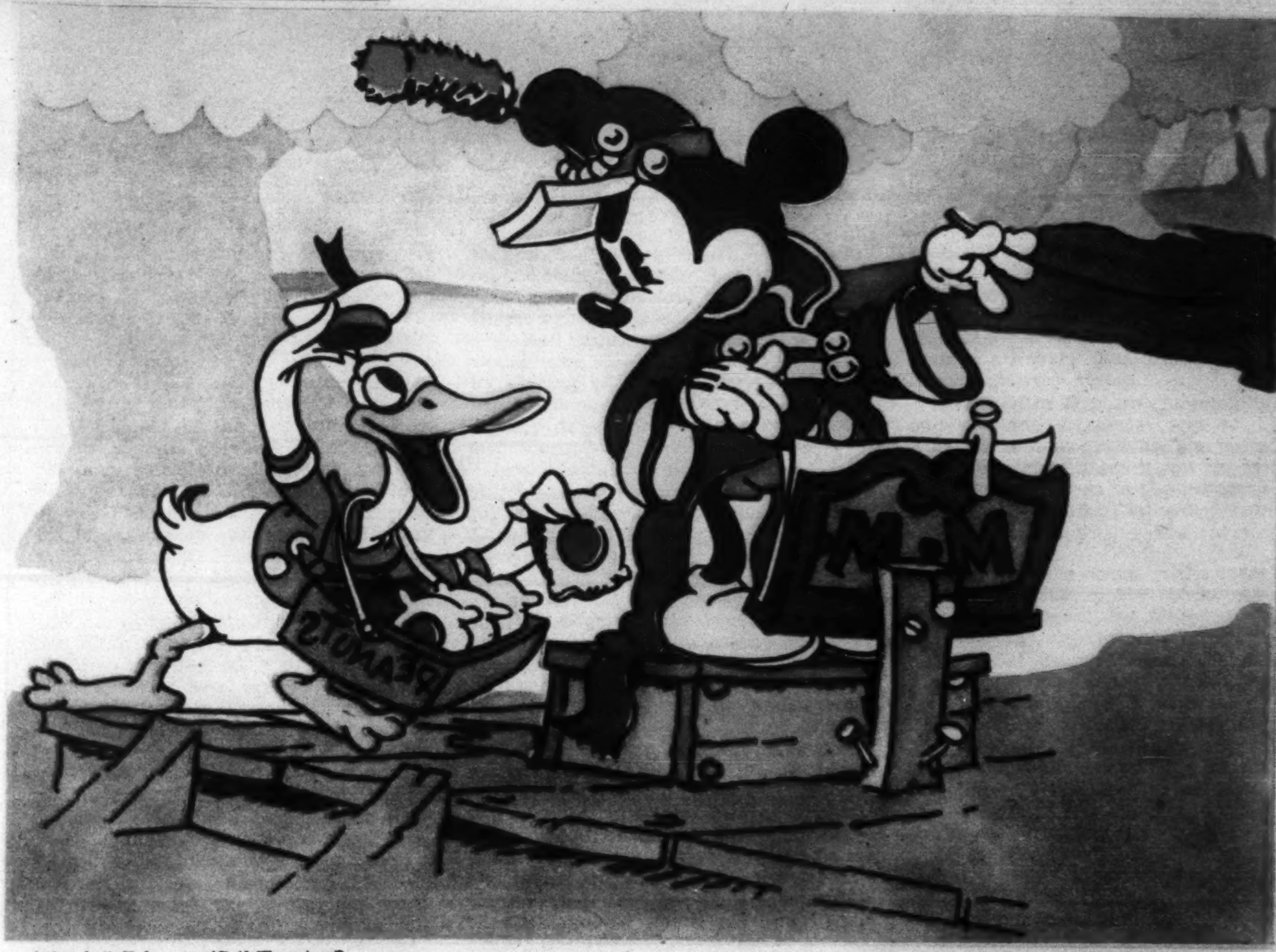
Color pictures are—and almost everyone will admit this—still short of the "black-and-white" standards. For that reason, executives have not always been entirely satisfied with their color results thus far. This is laid in some cases to poor art direction, and in others to plain ignorance of the necessary technique. But few will deny that it is a barrier to the advance of color. Expense is another matter. Motion pictures are produced on a profit basis. Looking at them in that way, the color



Courtesy of Ted Eshbaugh

"THE MUSIC-COLOR FANTASY"

This Was One of Ted Eshbaugh's Successful Animated Color Cartoons Which Won Him a Contract With R. K. O. to Make Pictures in Color. The Top Picture Shows the Background Against Which Action Takes Place. The Middle View, Made on a Clear Sheet of Celluloid, Shows the Moving Children and Ducks. At the Bottom Is the Effect Obtained by Combining the Other Two Pictures and Photographing Them. It Is Necessary to Make From 7000 to 10,000 Separate Exposures for One Animated Cartoon Film.



Courtesy Walt Disney and United Artists

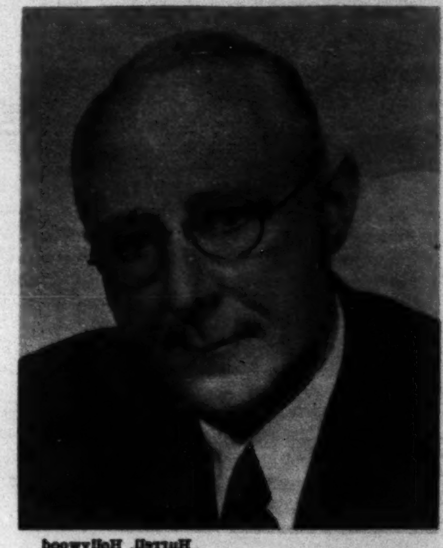
MICKEY MOUSE IN "THE BAND CONCERT"

This Was Mickey's First Picture in Technicolor.

Photo by Clarence Sinclair Bull

WALT DISNEY

"Father" of Mickey Mouse, Silly Symphonies, and Other Animated Cartoon Color Productions.



Hurrell, Hollywood

DR. HERBERT T. KALMUS

President and General Manager of the Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation.

product—which costs between three and four times as much as standard film—must sell for enough to return excess costs and also compensate for the risk involved in attempting anything new. This factor is, of course, more important in short films, where the negative and printing costs are proportionately greater than in larger pictures. Incidentally, color costs are said to be on the way down with increasing volume, and experimenters are constantly striving to improve the processes.

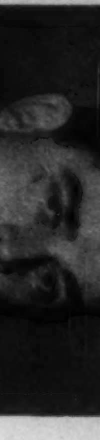
Without becoming technical, for a detailed discussion of such matters is far too involved for the space of this short article, it should be interesting to talk about the mechanical, or physical, aspects of colored movies. In such a manner it should be possible also to form a brief estimate of their current status in America.

Edison's hand-colored film has already been mentioned, and an inference drawn that this method was employed subsequently to entertain patrons of the early cinema. That is correct. Hand-colored pictures, as many readers may remember, were exceedingly popular at various times. According to Earl Theisen, curator of the film department, Los Angeles Museum, they were produced up to 1000 feet in length.

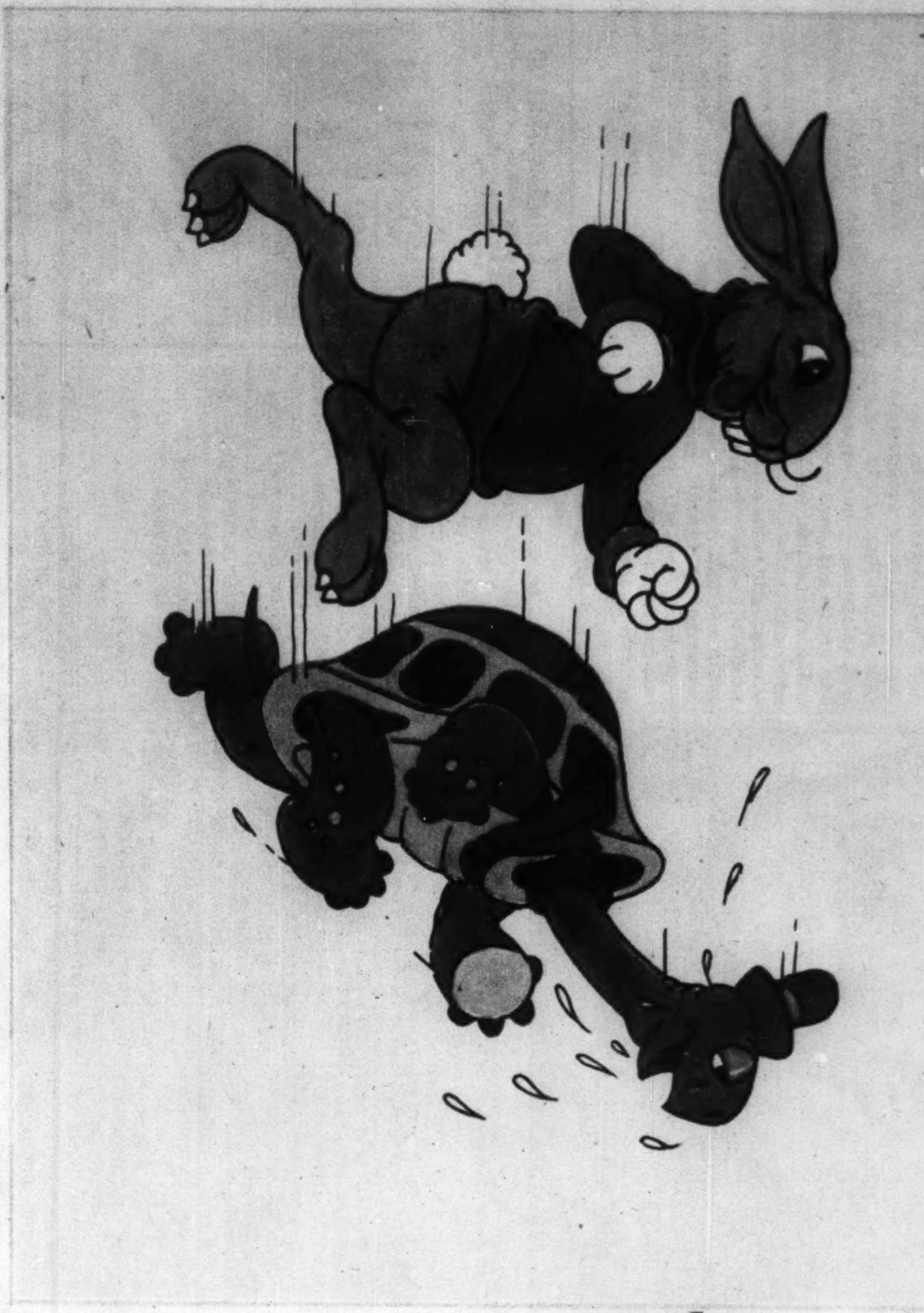
Since the application of color in this manner was a laborious process, it was necessarily expensive. Working under magnifying glasses, patient hands brushed in the pigments, and inventors were struck with the possibility of finding a better and cheaper manner of doing the job. Their results are numbered by the hundred. There are 253 different methods of putting color on or into film preserved in the Los Angeles Museum alone, and Mr. Theisen was unable to estimate how many more are unknown to him. However, this assortment is not so complicated as one might suppose. He explained that the processes can be segregated into a few family groups.

Mr. Theisen's explanation was simple, but he interposed a caution that its brevity might be misleading. His list of principal color process groups included:

Receipts and Start a Parade of the Pigments

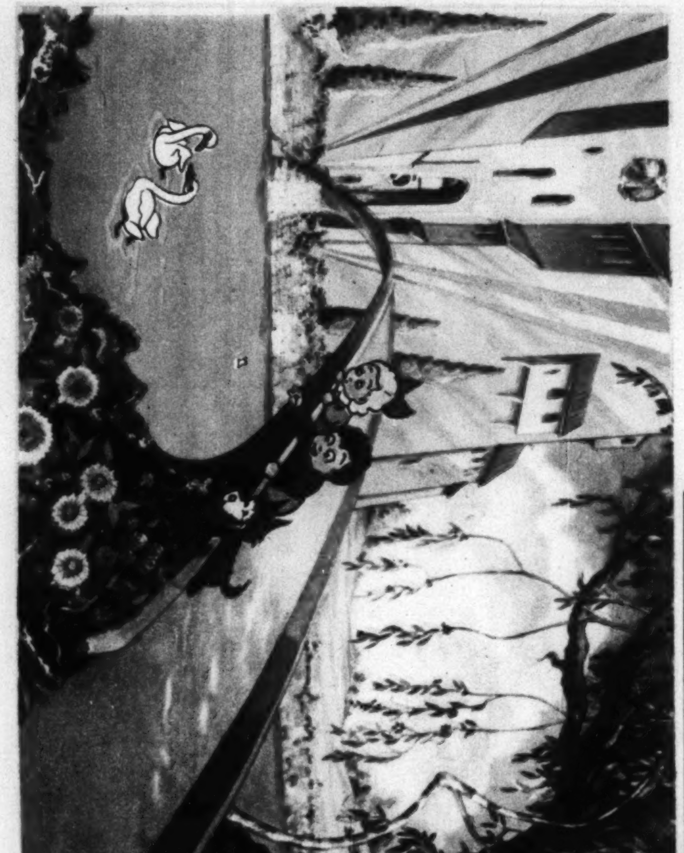


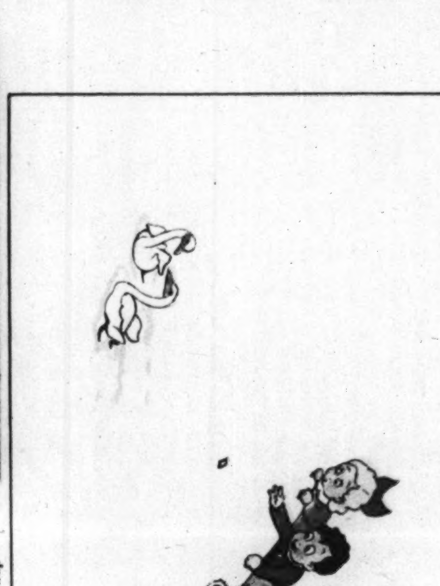
JOHN HAY WHITNEY



THE TORTOISE AND THE HARE

Courtesy Walt Disney and United Artists





TED ESHBAUGH

And Three Women—

North-West by North, by Dora Birtles. London: Cape. 10s. 6d.

READERS OF THAT sordid classic, "Three Men in a Boat," will remember that all was not harmony upon the Thames; and may therefore be left to speculate upon the prospect when three ladies add themselves to three men and take a 34-foot cutter out on the Pacific. The result of these speculations may be then compared to Miss Dora Birtle's narrative, and I think it will surpass all expectations.

It makes an odd, original book which only a woman could have written, and which probably only women will read with complete patience and pleasure. She tells how she and five others took a solid old Swedish sailing boat, which had already made the passage from Sweden to Sydney, a further 5000 miles from that city to Singapore. For eight months the party of six, who were their own crew, endured one another's company, and parted in the end with an embarrassing alacrity. Yet it appears to have been a pleasant voyage as voyages go. There are "situations" on all expeditions. The intimacy of cabin and tent to which our thicker-skinned ancestors were inured has become intolerable to civilized man. The strange thing is that the author decided to make a travel book out of her material instead of the usual novel, where a far greater degree of detachment and a truer candor would have been possible. But there it is—and, self-consciousness apart, it is an entertaining and often vivid book.

The reader will decide for himself between the glacial self-control of Joan, the disconcerting ingenuousness of Ruth and the strenuous high spirits and egotism of the author. He may exchange an understanding glance with Sven, the strong and silent Swedish skipper when, the "fearful trip" being done, he plumps for a quiet life navigating among pirates on the China Seas. But after this one picks one's way through the agreeable chatter to the real business—the craft of using the wind and the sea, the pictures of strange places and strange peoples strung out along the islands of the East Indies.

The voyage passed with no serious mishap beyond running aground on a reef off Molle Island, with no damage done. There were many delectable days ashore, when the civilized ladies pondered upon disturbing native customs, opened their eyes at settlers' yarns or considered the case of a celebrated pair of white "simple lifers" who scorned even to grow their own food but lived out of tins. Even the simple life had become industrialized! Miss Birtle has succeeded in giving a good, if somewhat strained and garrulous, account of a long voyage.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Marjorie Bowen's "Mary Queen of Scots," reviewed in this newspaper on May 10, 1934, in the English edition (Lane), is now published in America by Putnam.

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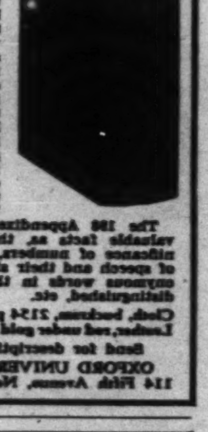

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M-43

Chess Orchestration

A Primer of Chess, by J. R. Capablanca. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

WITHOUT SOME SYSTEMATIC form of study and practice, chess beginners are likely to waste much time. There is no reason why a player's game should not consistently improve if he will put aside haphazard and careless play. Yet many people who have spend hundreds of hours on chess still remain duffers because they have not taken the trouble to become acquainted with the fundamentals of the game. Such persons get little enjoyment out of one of the most valuable of pastimes beyond the trivial pleasure of defeating still weaker players. When the duffer loses, the result is little more than chagrin, for he seldom understands the reasons for his defeat.

Mr. Capablanca's newest book should be of large value to any poor-to-fair player, for the progressive instruction is clearly stated and fully exemplified. Within its scope, this chess primer is complete; nor should one be led by the modest title to assume that only elementary things are set forth. For the former world's champion includes 11 of the games he has won from other masters in the years since his "Chess Fundamentals" was published. He provides each of these games with a detailed analysis in which he criticizes his own play as well as that of his opponents, explaining the cumulative merits of certain lines of play, and how other moves led to definite losses of time, space or force. He makes understandable the elusive "tempo" gains and losses that are incidental to variations in position.

In all good chess play there is evident a willingness to observe fundamentals. The game is curious as a revealer of character, and some persons do not make good opponents because they are poor losers. Capablanca himself is a model player in this respect, good-humored and even witty in his strategy and tactics. His play shows with illuminating simplicity how he always manages to bring his pieces in co-ordination, with the result that they steadily accumulate force through mobility.

Yet this seeming simplicity is really the ultimate phase of good chess play, the achievement of an orchestration of movement that is composed of many parts. It is a complicated process that is based upon the orderly conduct of the smallest detail in relation to a general campaign. A serious study of this book should promote the beginner from the obvious moves characteristic of "wood pushers" to those deeper maneuvers that scorn single, transparent threats in the search for double threats, the exploitation of backward and isolated pawns and other seemingly remote weaknesses of the opponent's position. To advance into this realm of chess play is to enter into the beginnings of an understanding of the game's real beauty as an exercise in logic and imagination, and a contest of wits.

E. C. S.

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BOOKS

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Jacket Design for Henry Beston's "Herbs and the Earth" (Doubleday Doran), Which Was Reviewed in This Newspaper on March 22.

Criticism by Citation

Make It New, by Ezra Pound. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.75.

PUBLICATION OF THIS volume of essays by a university press may occasion mildly sardonic laughter among the profane. Mr. Pound has not retracted the opinion expressed in 1918 that "philology is an abomination, all repressive uniform education is an evil" (see page 256). He believes that "academic bodies, obese publishing houses and combinations of both, such as the Oxford Press" (or—would he say?—the Yale Press?) heap up waste matter and cause it to stagnate (see page 396). But if there is cause for laughter, the laugh is not on Mr. Pound.

He is as full of affectations as ever; note, for instance, the dating of various critiques by the Fascist Calendar. His prejudices are unchanged; he still belabors the sonnet as a poetical form that is incantabile (must all poetry be sung?) and he is as hard as ever upon Milton and poor old Tennyson. He attacks the Quarterly Review for rejecting one of his offerings, and reminds the editors of that journal of their treatment of Keats. (They have been reminded of that slip at least twice a year for now more than a century.) Yet on another page he is not above the cheap and stale witticism of a reference to "Kelly, Sheets and Company"—and there are plenty of other similar vulgarities.

Elaborate and erudite criticism is thrown together slap-dash with brief, rough, elliptical notes and jottings, critical credos of formidable extent and implications side by side with flippant personal remarks and allusions comprehensible only to the initiate.

He is learned, stimulating, challenging, whimsical, profound, each by turns, or all at once. The critic is, he says, "generally a bore and a nuisance." He is sometimes both; but there is salvation in the qualification "generally." He is not always a bore and seldom a nuisance save when he assumes his most cock-lofty manner.

Mr. Pound ranges widely, seldom escaping for long from his beloved troubadors or from Cavalcanti; and his own particular obsession, the problem of translation, haunts him most of the time. He discusses for merciless pages the exact nuance of an old Italian metaphysical term till we are ready to endorse heartily his own dictum that "philology is an abomination."

He has a passion for authors whom most of the world has "willingly let die." A long section of his book is devoted to the Elizabethan translators of the classics; and he studies with passionate enthusiasm forgotten Latin translations of Greek originals in order to demonstrate just how the thing should be done. He carries the demonstration further in his own versions from the Italian. They will not persuade many readers to go to the originals.

He is at his best when he forgets these problems and turns to writers of his own day—or rather of the day which is, he thinks, his own. The long chapter on Henry James is, for all its mannerisms and all its shocking violations of the decencies of literary form, intensely interesting, arresting in its opinions, well thought out and fundamentally just.

What is implied in the cryptic title of his book? Is it a command to make literature "new" in accordance with the author's ideas? Or is the implication the simpler one that by means of a few remarks and footnotes of later date these seven essays and studies, all but one of which have been in print for a dozen years or more, have been made "new"? We do not pretend to be able to answer these questions.

The volume is not only a series of critiques, but also an anthology. The estimate of James is packed with long illustrative quotations; so are the studies of Elizabethan classicism and some of the other papers. This sort of criticism by citation is one of the best of Mr. Pound's various accomplishments.

S. C. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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to the fullest

Parliament and of the whole idea of suffrage is a more thorny problem for us. Undoubtedly today the democratic system of representative government is discredited in the eyes of a large proportion of the French people. This makes our task doubly difficult.

"To counteract this trouble we have directed much of our propaganda toward demanding—not the vote, not women's suffrage—but equality of rights with men. We do not ask any political privileges not accorded—in the present or the future—to men, but we

... renunciation of the Republic. And any state reform must include political equality for women."

"The way of women's rights in France is steep and difficult," was Mme. Louise Weiss's conclusion as she dashed off to the studio, where cameras were waiting. "We may still have some setbacks: you can't make an omelette without first breaking the eggs. But in the end we will win. It is only a question of time now."

Arbor Day

Every state in the United States sets aside one day in the year as Arbor Day, when trees are planted and attention is given to beautifying the landscape and repairing in some degree the earlier destruction of timber.

Nebraska was the first state to observe the day, on April 10, 1872, when more than a million trees were planted. April is a popular month for the observance. Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico also celebrate Arbor Day.

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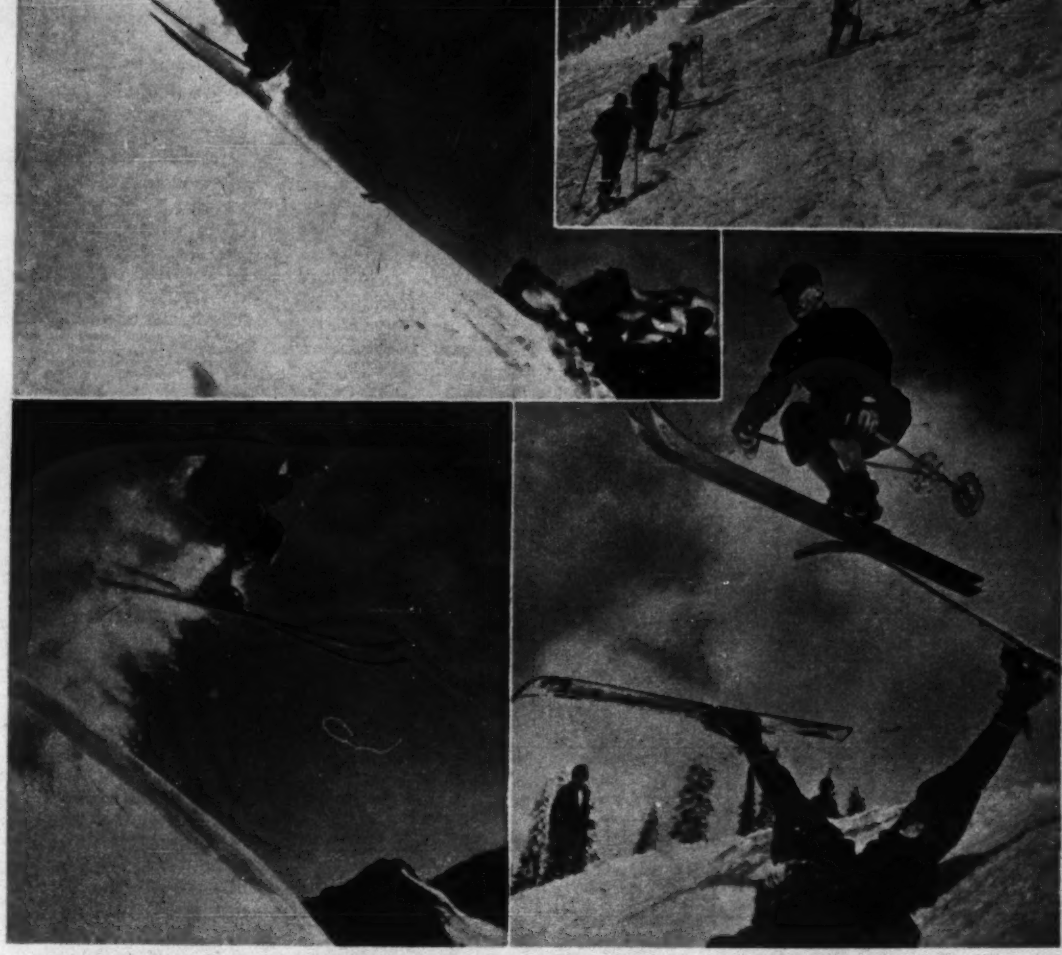

Courtesy Washington State Olympic Ski Committee

SKI-ANTICS: The Slow Climb Up the Face of Panorama Point, en Route Toward the Starting Point of the Downhill Race, Is Shown at the Top Left. Wendell Trosper, Washington Ski Club, at the Top Right, Is Moving Fast on a Section of the Downhill Run. At the Left, Below, Ed Newell, University of New Hampshire, Graduate and Chairman of the Washington Ski Club's National Race Committee, Does a Gelandesprung Over the Fallen George Nickell, Fellow Club Member, in Rainier National Park. At the Right, Jim Collins of Tacoma Does a Gelandesprung Down Alta Vista, Near the Slalom Slope.

Spring Skiers

THE SKIING CENTER OF WESTERN United States will bid skiers of the East welcome on April 13 and 14, when the national men's and women's championships in downhill and slalom racing, and the United States Olympic finals for men in the same events, are held on the open snow slopes of Rainier National Park, Washington.

The question of East-West supremacy, debated for so many years in Pasadena's Rose Bowl, transfers to Rainier's steep downhill course and twisting slalom course on that week end, with skiers representing the five great associations of the United States—Eastern, Central, Western, California and Pacific Northwest—in competition. Canadian skiers also will be admitted for the nationals; five from the eastern half of the Dominion, five from the western.

The West has heard a great deal about Richard Durrance of Dartmouth, Alex Bright of Boston's Hochgebirge Club, Ted Hunter, and Henry Wood of Dartmouth; but it has skiers of its own.

Washington skiers have concentrated on downhill and slalom racing for four years. They had high, open slopes on which to train, with adequate vertical drop to assure great speed in down-mountain racing, and wooded areas to break it up.

Against Durrance, Bright, Hunter and Wood they will pit such skiers as Hans Grage, Darroch Crookes, Alf Moystad, Carleton Wiegel and Don Fraser; with Jim Collins, Paul Seeva Jr., and Ken Syverson; and with a dozen others who need only seasoning to make them consistent down-mountain men.

Other skiers who will enter the Rainier events are Roy Mikkelsen of Auburn, Calif., National jumping champion and California state downhill and slalom champion; Alfred Lindley of Minneapolis, who represented the United States in European down-mountain races; and an eight-man team from the Western (Rocky Mountain) Ski Association, including last year's national downhill champion, J. J. Duncan. Canada's western contingent will include the brilliant team of Viktor Kutschera, Normand Knight, Rupert Edwards and Ted and Herbert Paris.

After 2000 years, these columns belonging to the temple of Venus, built by Julius Caesar, are again outlined against the sky—Come and see Rome renovated in her past grandeur; come and see

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...fabricated homes.

The firm that is handling the ambitious proposal is Mr. Gunnison's "Houses, Inc." It will not manufacture or sell any houses directly but will act as a holding company and patent pool. Two model houses have been set up for display in Manhattan and several others are in process of erection in White Plains, N. Y. Over the Gunnison company, Owen D. Young exercises a paternal interest, with a boyish excitement at the possibilities; while associated with him, Mr. Woolley's American Radiator Company has helped to design and manufacture the first experimental moto-units.

Whether the prefabricated house of 1940 will ultimately emerge from this particular cor-

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In Fact, This Down-Hill Transport Is a Year-Round Method in the Madeira Islands, Where Sledges Move Quite Easily Over the Cobblestones on the Level as Well as on the Inclines.

..The House of the Future

(Continued from Page 2)

domestic moto-unit. This is the joint experiment of Mr. Young's General Electric Company and Clarence M. Woolley's American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Company. The unit combines within itself all the plumbing, heating and domestic mechanical equipment of an ultra-modern house. In size it looks like four or five kitchen cabinets stuck together.

The gleaming front of this unit projects into the kitchen, where it presents to the housewife a built-in sink, dishwasher flush with sink, laundry tub, electric refrigerator, gas (or electric) range, all built up to the same level so as to offer a continuous flat surface, while above is built-in closet space, modernistic, indirect lighting, and built-in electric clock. On the back of this moto-unit is all the heavier machinery—water heater, air conditioner and furnace, which seems a miniature affair.

The moto-unit does not complete its usefulness there. The house is so designed that the bathroom is next to the kitchen, and into the bathroom from the unit extends a bathtub with a shower attachment, and a lavatory large enough for the baby's bath. Beneath it is a built-in electric heater to remove dampness on chill mornings and the toilet projects similarly from the moto-unit through the wall without touching the floor, so that the floor can be kept sanitary with broom or mop.

Thus, two rooms of the model house are built to abut on the

strike a discordant note in some people. After all, isn't something to be said for a badly built, old-fashioned structure that at least gave the occupants plenty of drafty fresh air?

According to the new conception, the answer is, No. Ventilation is claimed to be as complete in this house as it is in the air-conditioned wing of the White House, where Mr. Roosevelt works. The air-conditioner sucks in outside air, washes it, cools it or heats it as the case may be, humidifies it appropriately, and delivers it to the five rooms at the temperature required, taking off the used air. As an additional act of grace it operates an exhaust blower to carry off cooking odors and fumes in the kitchen.

◆ ◆ ◆

The conception of the house as a whole is best expressed, perhaps, by thinking of the convenience and compactness of an American apartment suite, and of then imagining this suite—five rooms of it—taken out to a suburban lot, a roof clapped on and a house made of it, sound-proof, termite-proof, fireproof. Because the house is composed largely of interchangeable, standardized parts, susceptible for the most part to the economies of mass production, its cost will be low. Indeed, if these houses succeed, they will put within range of the low and middle-income group conveniences and luxuries not now available even in millionaire's homes; they will do in the domestic field what the automobile did for the masses in the transportation field. The high prices now prevailing in the

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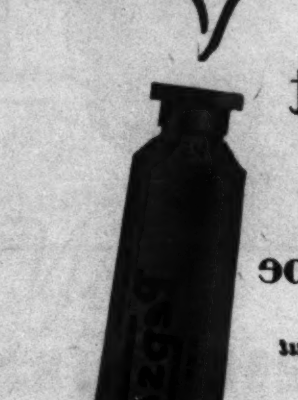

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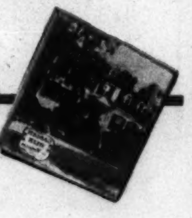

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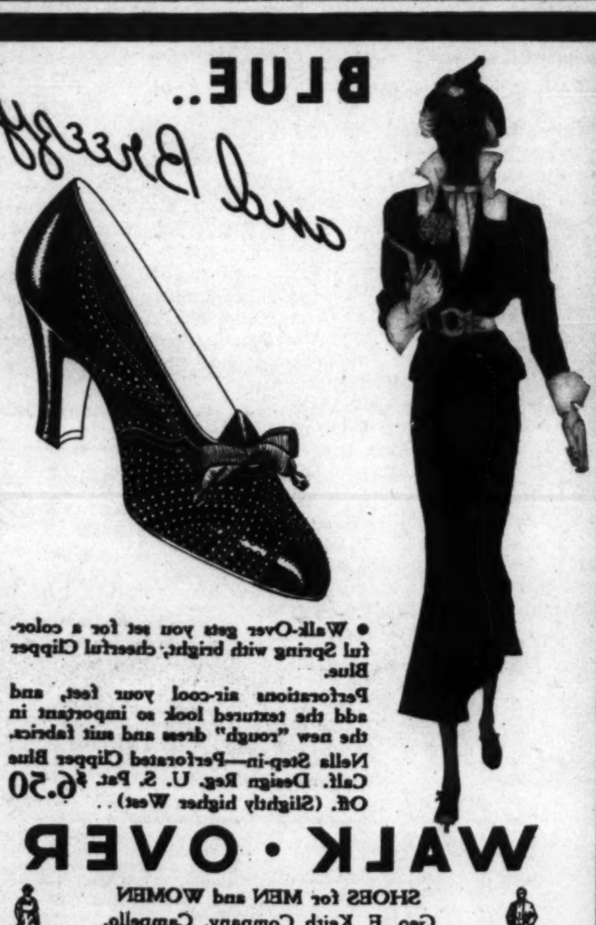

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WALK · OVER

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able to many people. For a trial balloon sent out by the studio in full color—"La Cucaracha"—by March 1 was reported to have returned the largest gross earnings

leased, not excepting "The Three Little Pigs." Of course the Pioneer producers hope that "Becky Sharp" will do in a big way what "La Cucaracha" did in a smaller way.

Rouben Mamoulian, director, who rules over the color sets at Pioneer, is one of the most enthusiastic men in Hollywood on the subject of color. He dropped everything during a busy afternoon late in February, threaded his way out among stage equipment, and spent a solid hour discussing it in the quieter atmosphere of his office.

⁂

"We have always had pencils—now we have paints," he began, pausing a moment.

"Yes, but Mr. Mamoulian, that brings up a question that I wanted to ask," this interviewer cut in. "There is a considerable volume of art work done today in pencil, for example, even though we have had colored paint for centuries. Do you believe, in view of this, that color pictures will entirely displace the 'black and whites'?"

He thought a moment before replying, then said: "It seems to me that there should always be a place for black and white photographs. We have etchings, don't we? Mind you, I don't say that there will be, but that there should be. We could have silent films for some purposes, but they seem conspicuously absent.

⁂

"When color was first presented, I was vigorously opposed to it as a production medium," the director continued. "But now I have changed my opinion. There is little doubt that color is a great aid to dramatic technique, and I can foresee its general adoption. To cite one case, we can now emphasize certain characters on the screen by dressing them in color—a man in a red coat, for example—to draw attention.

"It is interesting to consider, too, that even in making this one picture, we have made continued progress toward mastering the technique. The latter scenes are an improvement over the first."

Associated with Mr. Mamoulian in directing "Becky Sharp" is Robert Edmond Jones, fresh from the New York stage, where he designed such plays as "Rebound," "Mourning Becomes Electra," "Ah, Wilderness," and others. He believes that there is a rainbow over Hollywood, and that it is leaving color on the screen to stay, and it was he who had a hand in making "La Cucaracha."

"What does this mean?" Mr. Jones asked as he dropped off a high stool in the little cracker box that serves as his office on the stage. "It means something so new and strange and wonderful that there are no words with which to express it. It means that a powerful influence is soon to bear upon all forms of art—on dress, interior decoration, on painting and architecture, even on music. It means that we are moving toward a time—not far distant—when our eyes will be opened to the loveliness of the world we live in."

⁂

Kenneth Macgowan, producer of "Becky Sharp," does not feel that color pictures will contribute much toward melodrama, or, for that matter, to any theatrical presentation that depends upon action and catchy dialogue for its appeal. He believes definitely that all costume shows will be done in color mighty soon, but that black and white are adequate for snap and ginger.

Here are just a few comments from prominent motion picture people in other studios to show what they think about color:

Cedric Gibbons, director of the art department, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios—"We are indebted to color for the added pictorial 'lift' made possible by its naturalness on the screen."

⁂

Joseph M. Schenk, president, United Artists Corporation—"Color is daily becoming more perfect. Perhaps the greatest strides in pictures will come through its use."

Willy Pogany, artist and set designer—"Until films began to talk, black and white photography was quite sufficient to portray a story. However, since the characters now speak, drabness shatters most illusions."

⁂

Karl Struss, winner of the 1934 award for photography given by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences—"Hollywood hasn't begun to touch the possibilities of color photography. I believe that eventually all pictures will be made in color."

There are others who are not quite so optimistic. One well-informed man predicted, however, that there will be at least ten full-length feature pictures made in color during 1936. He added that in three years 50 per cent of the pictures will be in color, and that before five years have elapsed, Hollywood will be producing 90 per cent of its output in color work.

It is possible to make interesting speculations of this character at great length. But, regardless, the film colony will be glad when the first color feature rings up on the cash register of public opinion. If there is a big "clink," it may start a parade of the pigments.

Radio Pictures

A SCENE FROM "BECKY SHARP"

This Is the First Full-Length Motion Picture to Be Produced in Color, and Has Been Made by Pioneer Pictures, Inc., at the Pathe Studios, Culver City, California, at an Estimated Cost of $800,000. Miss Miriam Hopkins Is Shown, in the Name Part, Playing Opposite William Steck.

Most Popular Girl in her class tells Clothes Secret

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Letters

Cuba Without the Marines . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I was tremendously interested in the reactions of the State Department toward my article on Cuba (Feb. 13, 1935). My dominant feeling is that the State Department reveals a too-intimate knowledge of internal affairs in Cuba, and speaks as though it were the Cuban Government itself.

Though I know how this has come about, and can understand it, it hardly seems fitting, for example, for the American State Department to assert that Grau San Martin could return to Cuba "with impunity as Marines Saens did."

Either in my manuscript, or in the editing of it, it was suggested that the ABC was in opposition to the Mendieta government at the time that it was fired on. That was a bad slip on my part, because the ABC then formed part of the government, and only withdrew its three members from the cabinet after that occurrence. The statement that many leading candidates are in self-imposed exile was true at the time that I wrote, especially if the phrase "and others" had been included.

I knew perfectly well that Mr. Caffery had no right to use the sugar quota as a whip, and that he has no power to increase or decrease the quota. The point is, that he has made the Cubans believe that the State Department has greater powers with respect to the quota than is the case.

I did not suggest in my original statement in which direction the American economic interests were dissatisfied. The view of the State Department with respect to that is correct. But, nevertheless, economic interests are dissatisfied.

Yesterday and the day before, I talked for two hours with the personal representative of Doctor Grau, who came from Miami to New York apparently to see me. He agrees with the members of the ABC, and says that Doctor Grau also has many affidavits and pictures which show that whole families and many individuals were forced to register in the census against their wills. Many of there as the only way of getting out, and that actually the fact that 90 per cent may be registered means little with respect to the attitude of the registrants toward Mendieta, or Grau, or the ABC. The manner in which the registration was carried on is rather well known, and I can hardly understand how the State Department can be so naive in accepting Mr. Caffery's interpretation of the situation, because that is exactly what he told me when I was in Cuba two months ago.

From sources which I must look upon as absolutely reliable, I learned that one of the automobiles which figured in the shooting of the ABC parade was seen the day afterward in circumstances which pointed to its close connection to official circles.

Paul Vanorden Shaw
New York.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Dr. Shaw's article ["Instead of the Marines," Weekly Magazine Section, Feb. 13] directs public attention afresh to the facts that Cuba has not yet become politically stabilized and that despite the abrogation of the Platt Amendment and reductions in sugar duties many Cubans believe that American diplomacy is still a serious obstacle to self-government in the island.

It would be difficult to suggest a single simple formula by application of which these situations might be altered. I venture to suggest, however, that Dr. Shaw's version of American policy leaves something to be desired. So far as I know the United States has not become partisan of any single group in Cuba. It is true that Summer Welles as ambassador actively opposed the unrecognized Grau Government and that Ambassador Caffery has been one of the most intimate advisers of Batista. Welles sought to apply a simple formula to the Cuban situation and, failing, has apparently allowed personal pique to override his judgment.

Nevertheless, American policy has a somewhat broader basis. The United States desires, above all, order in Cuba. This interest at

economy is now constituted, disorder amounting to a collapse of sugar production would mean intense misery. The masses of Cubans have come to be parasitic upon sugar. Hence it is inferred that all measures to insure the sugar crop are justified out of concern for the real interests of the masses of Cubans themselves.

Doubtless there are flaws in this logic. In the United States our policy is to seek recovery, welfare and reform at once. And I am persuaded that no stable prosperity is possible in Cuba without far-reaching reform, amounting to a reconstruction of the bases of social and economic life. This is no easy matter. It would certainly be interference for our diplomats actively to promote it; although so far as I know they are by no means hostile to reform.

Cubans will benefit if they can achieve a sense of responsibility for the future, I am convinced. Dictatorship either from within or without is a doubtful means of achieving it. An opportunity for inaugurating constructive change has been missed during the last year. I hope that the publication of the report of the Commission on Cuban Affairs will focus attention upon the far-reaching social

tion's Commission on Cuban Affairs.
Wellesley, Mass.

Today's Contributors . . .

Richard L. Strout is a member of the Monitor's Washington staff.

Mallory Browne is the Monitor's Paris correspondent.

Edwin C. Barringer, managing editor of the magazine, Steel, writes with authority on industrial subjects.

The Old Soldier's series on peace and war continues to present fresh views on familiar topics.

Maj. C. H. Douglas, British consulting engineer and economist, is the founder of the new Social Credit System. He is the author of "The Monopoly of Credit," "Social Credit," "Credit Power and Democracy," and "Economic Democracy."

Mary Hornaday is a member of the Monitor's Washington staff.

Bruce Buttles is the Monitor's Hollywood correspondent.

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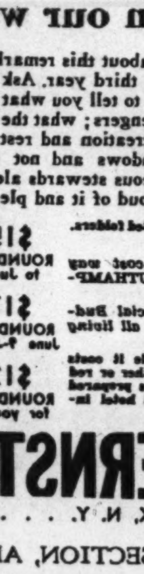

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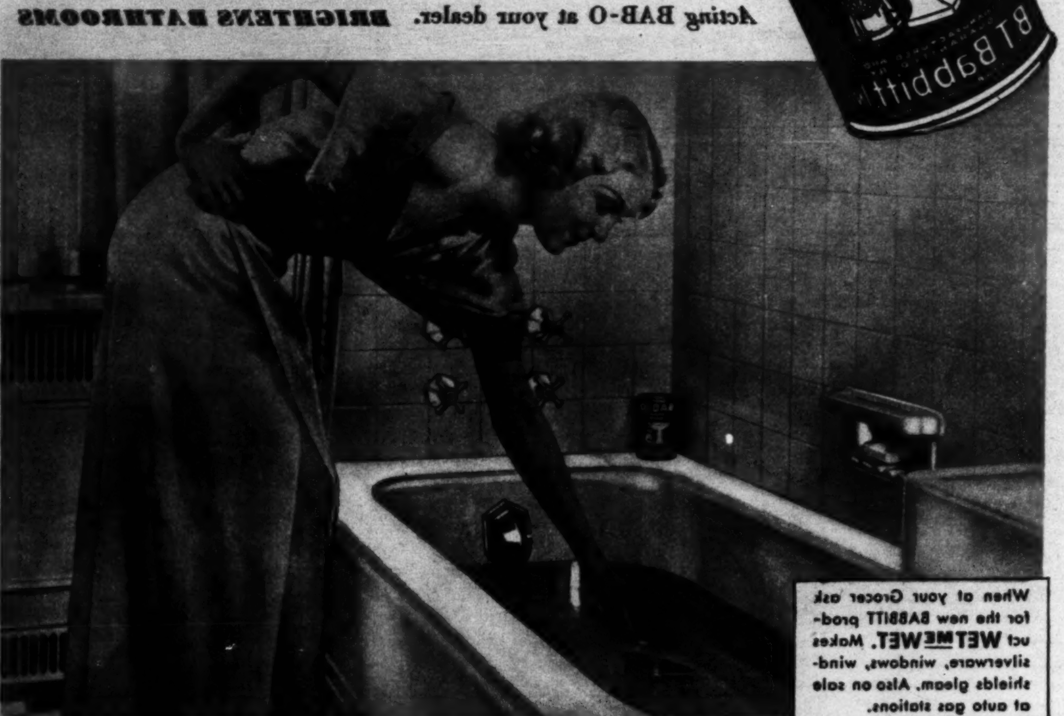

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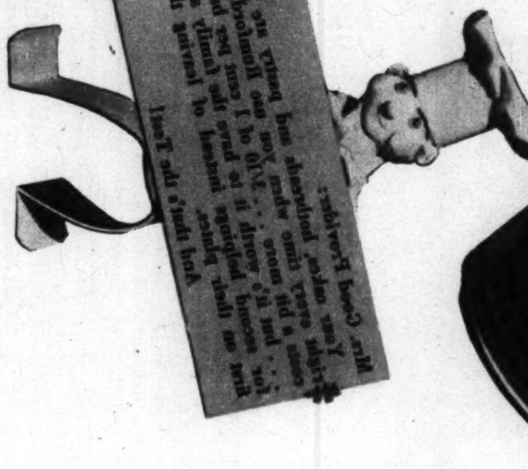

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CREOLE RICE PANCAKES

4 slices bacon, chopped
2 tablespoons chopped onion
3 tablespoons green pepper
1 teaspoon salt
¾ teaspoon pepper
2 cups rice, cooked
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
1 can tomato pulp

Fry the bacon crisp leaving the bacon fat in frying pan. Chop bacon and add to onion, pepper and rest of ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Fry in the bacon fat as pancakes.

●

CHEESE SAUCE

1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1 cup thin cream
½ pound mild cheese cut in pieces
½ teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon mustard
Few grains cayenne

Melt the butter, add the cornstarch and stir until well blended. Add the cream gradually, stirring constantly, and cook 2 minutes. Add the cheese and stir until all the cheese is melted. Add the baking powder and season.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 108

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Austria Will Ask to Rearm

Europe Gets Ready for Stresa

New England Fights for Cotton

Middle West Republicans Rise

Vienna Can't Have Gift Bread

Hollywood Threatens to Move

AUSTRIA announces that, dissatisfied with its treaty allowance of 30,000 troops, it will rearm. The case is very different from Germany's, which suddenly disclosed that secretly it had already built huge forces and claimed the right to have more. The Austrian Government states that it will seek consent of the League of Nations to conscription and expansion, and without violating the Treaty of St. Germain, to follow the German example. The Little Entente is known to be favorable, since this would provide Austria a means of protecting its independence. A point involved is the large standing private armies already existing. Prince Ernst von Starhemberg is said to decline to disband his Fascist Heimwehr. This and other private forces reaching 100,000 may be drawn in as branches of the national force. In any event Austria appears destined to rearm—And Europe, instead of protesting vigorously, probably will approve.

¶ Austria, however, will have difficulty in securing approval either for Anschluss or restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy. The Little Entente refuses to discuss either one. Neither may Hungary or Bulgaria, it is said, hope to secure Little Entente approval to arms expansion for them. Meanwhile, European nations turn their gaze toward the coming conference at Stresa, on April 11. Conflicting views are appearing and will have to be ironed out at the Italian resort. High French sources disclose that Foreign Minister Laval will seek a double-barreled agreement designed to "frighten" Germany by a united front. Anthony Eden returns to London with much valuable information—Britain will have important things to say when Simon and Laval meet with Mussolini.

¶ Washington sees New England fight to bring better conditions to its cotton textile industry. The House delegation is stirred by Secretary Wallace's statement that the cotton tax at present could be 4.8 cents instead of the 4.2 cents imposed. Representative Edith N. Rogers declares the statement refuted by a Government report. Senator David I. Walsh, leading the battle for elimination of the processing tax and for better tariff protection, denounces the flood of Japanese goods. He awaits the return of President Roosevelt to give him facts and figures—He says Japanese cheap goods are ruining not only foreign markets, but the domestic one for American manufacturers.

¶ Chicago sees the Middle West, birthplace of the Republican Party, attempt to make G.O.P. again a power in public affairs. More than 1000 delegates from surrounding states plan to meet in Kansas City in May to crystallize plans. Missouri Young Republicans clubs, encouraged, say "The elephant is holding up his trunk again." Michigan saw important Republican gains in Monday elections. Ohio is forming clubs. Illinois has started building. Two promising elements must be considered—Republican youth and Republican women are taking leading parts.

¶ Vienna sees Quakers waiting to distribute $400,000 worth of bread to Austria's hungry, but the Government fears to let them go ahead. It fears a humanitarian project might have political eventuations. The money, mostly raised in the United States, was given chiefly to buy bread for destitute Jews, but Quakers draw no lines among the needy, and hungry Socialists would not be barred from the feast. Diplomats and the League of Nations Refugee Commission have urged action, but action is not yet—Meanwhile mothers stand in Vienna streets and ask for bread for babes.

¶ Los Angeles signs high tax protests to the Legislature to keep the movie producers and stars of Hollywood from deserting the State. The shadow-makers declare loudly that they cannot pay the special assessments Sacramento is preparing and get by. They threaten to move to some other sunshine belt and several producers have been exploring Florida possibilities. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, disturbed, organizes the petition-signing. Real estate men see loss of the biggest drawing cards—"Pictures can't feed all the nation's unemployed" says Picture-Maker Mayer.

¶ Washington Weather Bureau rectifies the fallacy in the sweet adage that "April showers bring May flowers." That's perfectly true along the Pacific Coast and in the southeastern states, say the weather experts, but elsewhere April rains just bring rain. Most of America gets more rain in May than in April. The adage is "true fact" in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and parts of Georgia, and in Washington, Oregon and California—But on the rest of the national acreage the poor poet is just all wet.

Textiles Seek Four-Point Relief

Redless Pacifists Plan for Rally

Maine Salmon Flies to Capital

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Textile Issues—New England Outlines Salvation Needs

New England's textile industry faces complete collapse, pending remedies that may come too late, according to observations released today by representatives of Chambers of Commerce in the textile centers.

Weakened to the point where another straw may break the camel's back, the experts declared, textiles are confronted with further closings or liquidations, promising to throw more thousands of workers out of jobs within a fortnight.

Alarmed at these prospects, the industrialists meeting in Boston welded a four-point program into shape for an attack on Washington. These were the alternates offered to textile collapse in New England:

1. Immediate removal of the processing tax.

2. Uniform curtailment of cotton manufacturing by one quarter of present production capacity to prevent further liquidations.

3. Quick action to halt cheap foreign competition.

4. Equalization of wage scales between the North and South.

The committee also recommended that every textile community in New England organize at once an emergency body through its Chamber of Commerce in order to impress upon congressmen the seriousness of the textile problems to New England.

The group reporting is known officially as the Chambers of Commerce Committee on New England's Industrial Relations, headed by Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce.

Pacifist Rally—Anti-Red Affair at Harvard Planned

Harvard Law School students propose to prove tomorrow that someone besides Communists can stage rousing pacifist rallies.

"It is really an attempt," a student leader said, "to prove that it is possible for the youth of America to protest war without singing the Third Internationale."

Red flag waving and the brandishing of copies of Karl Marx had been proposed by radical groups for the law school's anniversary observance of America's entry into the World War. Conservatives strenuously objected. So a more dignified rally was substituted.

Speakers are Prof. Zachariah Chaffee of the law school, and Prof. Harold Laski, somewhat more radical, of the University of London. There is to be plenty of burning pacifism, and Professor Laski can be depended upon for radical advocacy of peace measures. But the only flag on the platform will have "Pax Vobiscum" on a ground which is not red.

"This is a conscientious attempt on the part of thoughtful students to condemn war," said a student

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Ontario Cancels Power Contracts Of Quebec Firms

Commission Exceeded Its Authority, Hepburn Tells Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 4—Outright repudiation of contracts for Quebec power made by the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission has been announced in the Ontario Legislature by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn, as he introduced the Hydro-electric Power Commission Act of 1935.

The act declares all existing agreements with Quebec power concerns to be "illegal, void and unenforceable." If this measure becomes law, contracts will be terminated with the Gatineau Power Company, Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company, Chats Falls Power Company, also known as the Ottawa Valley Power Company, and the Maclaren-Quebec Power Company.

The Ontario commission will obtain its power requirements only "as the need arises" from the Gatineau Company, with which the first contract was made.

Under the contracts with the Quebec companies, the province was bound for 40 years to buy great quantities of power which could not be used, explained Mr. Hepburn, in outlining the hydro situation before his presentation of the bill.

New Line Needed

Unless an additional line were built at a cost of $20,000,000, full delivery under the contract would not be made. The only alternative to the cancellation of the contracts was to increase power rates greatly.

As the present contracts stand, the Hydro Commission has contracted to purchase annually for 28 years from 1937 a total of 250,000 horsepower from Beauharnois, worth $3,-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Return of Jobs Cuts List on Homestead Aid In County by a Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill., April 4—Returning prosperity has disqualified half the approved applicants for subsistence homesteads in this county. Their incomes have risen beyond the maximum set by the Federal Government for those eligible for this form of government aid.

A year ago it was not difficult to find 64 heads of families in this county who met the requirements, said W. E. Webster, local sponsor for the Federal Subsistence Homestead Corporation. The men chosen were all persons of good character and sound morals who were earning around $70 a month or less, he said.

But things have changed. Checking over the year-old list Mr. Webster found that 32 of the 64 chosen candidates are earning so much more than $70 a month that they are out of the eligible class. He notes that all but one of the 64 is earning more this year than he was last. He attributed the change to general business improvement rather than to a sudden pick-up in any one line. Some of the men, he said, have been able to get their own jobs back in the year's time.

All the applicants are paying up debts, Mr. Webster said. As for those who are now earning too much to remain in this group, they are, generally speaking, so thankful for their improved status that they do not repine over the lost opportunity for getting government assistance, he declared.

Arms in Rivalry With Neutrality In U. S. Policies

Avoidance of War Sought at Time of Mounting Military Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—The not unfamiliar spectacle of the Government's right hand not knowing what its left is up to in the field of world policy was very apparent in Washington today.

On the one hand, plans for the new American neutrality policy were at a promising if critical stage. Consultations are recurrent, the views of the State Department are being furnished to Nye committee members and others, and the whole problem gradually gets closer to legislative action. This line of foreign policy would seek to remove the warship from behind the trader who wishes to push into war situations and shortsightedly reap the harvests of someone else's holocaust.

Preparedness Drive

On the other hand, the big army, navy and air force drive continues apace. The largest army bill in recent history is speeding to President Roosevelt in Caribbean waters, and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Plan of United Attack on Crime Offered States

Scrapping of Obsolescent Legal Procedure Urged by Harvard Expert

Decries Spoils System

Departments of justice for each individual state, penetrating into every avenue of crime prevention and criminal correction through bureaus operating as integral parts of the centralized systems are proposed by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Harvard professor of criminal law.

Practically every cobweb of inefficiency and corruption hanging in the attics and cellars of justice have felt the swish of Dr. Glueck's sweeping proposals calling for co-ordinated divisions on police administration, public defense, correctional facilities, court administration and public prosecutors.

Dr. Glueck's revolutionary proposals climaxed a series of Lowell Institute lectures in which he has covered every detail of the workings of criminal law, filled, he claimed, with the dust of obsolescence and decadence.

Complete Revision

Attacking previous peckings here and there at the judicial system as trying to bail out a sinking boat with a teaspoon, the Harvard law professor declared that the only defense against complex crime problems was a complete revision of criminal law procedures.

The setup proposed promises fundamentally the centralization and co-ordination of the judiciary system. The few proposals for state departments of justice in the past, he said, have been nothing more than plans to co-ordinate police activities. Dr. Glueck's departments of justice would be comprehensive organs for the unification of all crime prevention agencies with general supervision over the police, police schools, correctional laboratories, prison, probation, parole and examination of officials.

Specialized Agencies

The bureaus would serve as specialized agencies in their particular fields. Police administration, for instance, would maintain control of criminal identification laboratories and develop co-ordination among police units.

The bureau of public prosecutors would supervise and standardize the work of district attorneys, removing so far as possible the element of political control. The other bureaus would deal specifically with other branches of crime prevention such as parole, probation and the development of adequate legal talent to replace the "shysters" now appointed to defend the public in court.

For greater co-operation between the upper and lower courts and the standardization of records and administration, Dr. Glueck would organize bureaus of court administration, not to interfere with the regular judicial functions of judges.

Something should also be done, Dr. Glueck contended, to defend the judicial system against the vicious political virus, "To the victor belongs the spoils." Political charity via the Civil Service, he held, is triple waste of the public purse," involving salaries of incompetents, social costs of bungled service and lowered morale among the other employees."

Government Points Out Road To Get Best Kind of Mortgage

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—Is there a mortgage on your home?

Statisticians of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board have figured out the relative costs of paying off mortgages under different plans of amortization, and in an authoritative article present their findings, which should be of extraordinary interest to owners of mortgaged homes.

The material, just published in the March issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank Review, shows a wide gap in the cost to the home owner of paying off his debt under one system, as compared to other systems.

So wide is the gap that in one instance on a standardized $3000 mortgage, the time taken to amortize the debt is only 139 months while in another type it is 163 months on the same mortgage.

Interest Rates Vary

In the first instance, the rate is the standard 6 per cent; in the second, it is just under 8 per cent. In the cheaper method the total payments, interest and principal are only $4169.27; in the other, they are $4919.72; all on the same $3000 loan.

In other words, anyone with a home mortgage, who has the ability to choose between the various types of amortization plans discussed by the Government's article, all of which are now current, has the chance of extinguishing his debt over two years sooner under the cheapest plan, and of paying $750.45 less, to boot, than under the most expensive plan.

Which ought to be an inducement for careful study of mortgage amortizations by home owners!

How Plans Compare

The plan described as the "direct reduction plan" has been made compulsory for all federal savings and loans associations, and this is described as cheapest and most convenient to the home owner. Two other basic plans are analyzed, in each case by watching the course of a similar $3000 mortgage. The three plans are:

1. The serial, or share-account sinking fund plan;

2. The drop-share, or cancel and indorse plan;

3. The direct reduction plan advocated by the Government.

Suppose Mr. A has a $3000 loan from his local building and loan association on what is called the "serial" or "share-account sinking fund plan" (No. 1). On this common type of mortgage, the $3000 technically remains outstanding in full during the entire period of the loan.

He Pays and Pays and Pays

The borrower agrees to buy $3000 worth of stock in the association, whose par value is $100, by payments of $15 each month, while an additional $15 monthly goes in interest.

To extinguish Mr. A's loan under this arrangement it is figured that 163 payments of $30 a month are required, with an additional 164th payment of $29.72. This is the most expensive amortization type analyzed. Though the theoretical interest rate is 6 per cent, the "effective rate," says the Government, is 7.92 per cent, and it takes 164 months to pay off the loan, with total payments of $4919.72.

Mr. B has a $3000 mortgage under the "direct-reduction plan" (No. 3). Under this Home Loan Bank spon-

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Thursday, April 4, 1935

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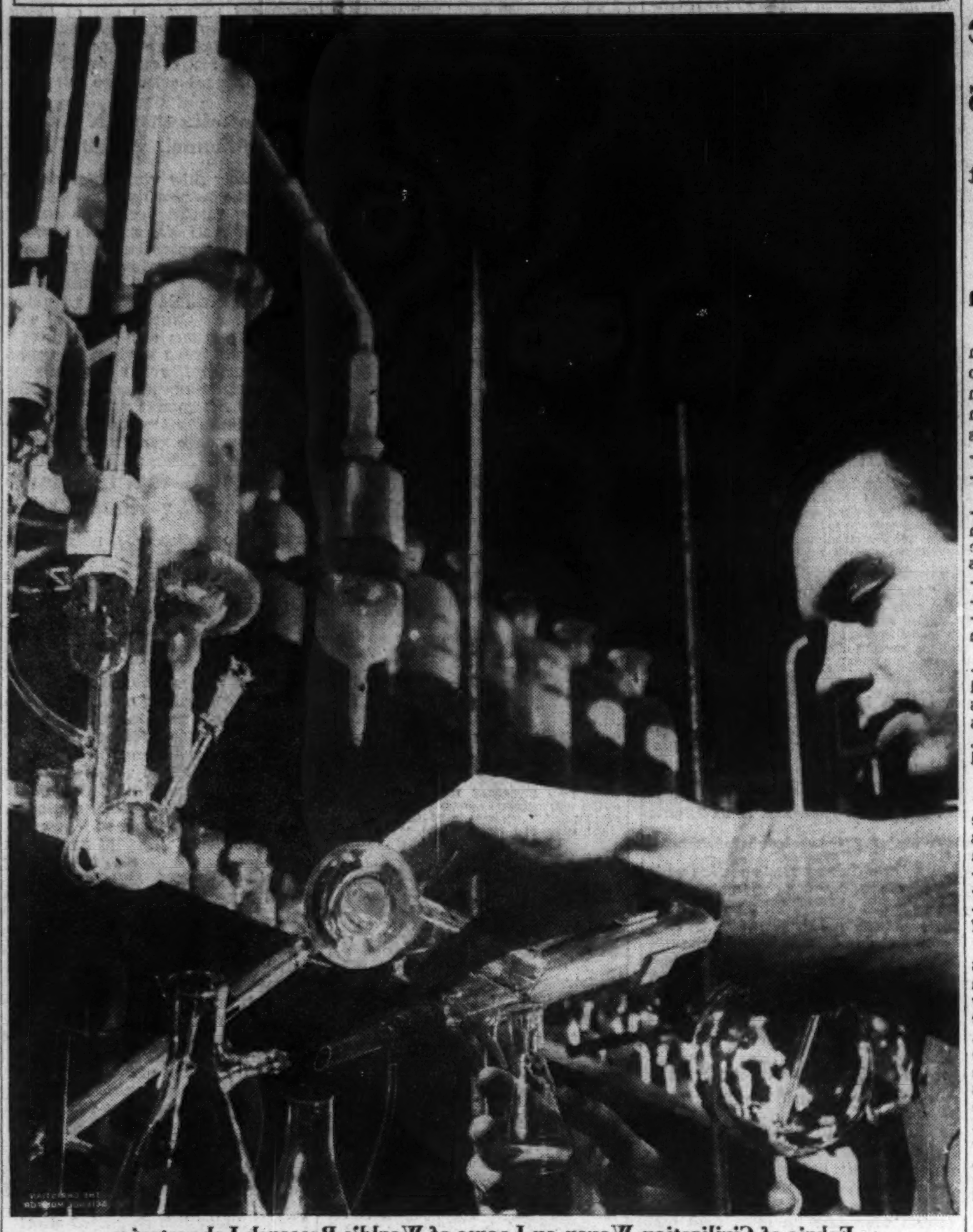
Chemists Distill the Essence of Social Evolution



Fabric of Civilization Woven on Looms of World's Research Laboratories

Chemists Chart World Paths

Symbols and Formulas Translated Into Better and Cheaper Building Materials and Fuels—Rich Contribution Made to Conservation of Minerals and Woods

New Wonders of Natural Science

Fourth of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chemistry today composes the music which orchestras of industry will play tomorrow.

Out of an abstract symphony of atomic symbols and molecular formulas come better soap-suds for the kitchen, vaster spans of concrete bridges, $100 aluminum pots and pans that can be bought for a dime, silk stockings that metaphorically grow on trees, strange metals, new fuels, stronger glass, harder steel—and substitutes for a thousand things which only yesterday were considered beyond the province of the test tube.

Yet in spite of the contributions of chemists to home life and industry, these men are today working largely at their own expense and have nearly as much difficulty in selling their services to manufacturers as they did in the days when the first Governor of Connecticut, John Winthrop Jr., was building up chemistry in America and founding at the same time the Royal Chemical Society in England.

Tribute Planned for Pioneer

Two weeks from now, April 22-26, the American Chemical Society honors Winthrop by centenary exercises in New York. Fifty volumes valued at $60,000 will be removed from the Winthrop section of the Chemical Society's library for transportation, under armed guard, to centenary headquarters. These are as carefully guarded by the society as is the Connecticut State Charter Winthrop worked so hard to obtain from the Crown.

Meanwhile, more discoveries appear as technical reports in research journals from time to time, similar in style to now historic announcements: new method discovered to extract aluminum cheaply—chemist uncovers way of producing silk from wood fiber—freezing properties of ammonia discovered, may make iceless refrigerators possible. Occasionally a paragraph appears in the news to the effect that "a patent has been granted to ——." L. D. Pangborn and Harry Sweney received just such attention a few days ago when they announced the discovery of a way to produce liquid copper.

In view of the fact that chemists have been searching for years to find a way to combat the annual loss of nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of metals through rusting or corrosion, this announcement forecasts that coating the surface of corrosive metals with copper will prevent much of this loss. Since 1900 the world has used up more of its mineral resources than in all preceding history. If paint pigment can be mixed with liquid copper, mineral losses of this nature can be cut to a fraction.

Checks Drain on Reserves

The timely character of this discovery is shown by a glance at the Department of Commerce statistics which say that reserves of copper, lead, tin, zinc and antimony will probably be exhausted within the next 30 years.

Another product recently discovered, but more widely acclaimed, is heavy water. Produced first by Dr. Harold Urey, professor of chemistry at Columbia, it differs from common water in having molecules whose two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen weigh more, because the hydrogen part is twice as heavy.

Though no utilitarian purpose has been made of "heavy water," the discovery has brought Dr. Urey wide fame and both the Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society and the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1934.

Type of Heavy Water

A few days ago, Prof. Hugh Taylor's work at Princeton was brought to the attention of chemists because of his discovery of still another type of heavy water in which the hydrogen element is three times as heavy as in ordinary water.

Professor Taylor's discovery reads like that of radium by Madame Curie, in which tons of ore had to be combed before one half a gram of the pure mineral could be produced. Today Professor Taylor has only 10½ drops of the precious liquid which he obtained by electrolytically boiling down more than 75 tons of water over a period of one year.

Because Dr. Urey's type of heavy water costs approximately $40,000 a quart to produce, experiments with it at present are not being carried on extensively, although several chemists have experimentally swallowed small quantities with little biological effect.

Closely Resembles Glass

Yet another triumph in the field of chemistry was recently gained by British chemists. The Imperial Chemical Industries have produced a resinous substance closely resem-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Thoughts of Minnehaha Stir Them, Springtime Poets, Bud and Blossom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4—In the land of Hiawatha, in the city of Minneapolis, came the poets of the region for the springtime poets' meeting.

'Twas a gathering of the singers and of those who hark their music, ladies versed in trochees, spondees; gentlemen who know their dactyls.

"Shun the free verse, oh you young ones," begged a wise and thoughtful writer. "Time enough for free verse later, see your measures rhyme now, young ones."

Thus spake Mrs. Maude C. Schilpin, author and the league's historian. Wisely, too, spoke Robert Carey, poet of St. Paul, twin city: "Let the poet write clear English; let his message be important; else his words will fade to nothing and his thoughts be quite forgotten."

Ere the poets all departed they resolved to choose a leader, president of the League of Poets, they would name the minstrel chosen.

In their number was a singer, Poet Laureate of her homeland. Her the poets chose to rule them, Margarette Dickson, bard and teacher.

Then the poets parted fondly, talking long of meets and contests. "Who shall wear the next year's laurel?" was the question all were asking.

Federal Housing Aids 'White Collar' Folk In Brooklyn

Project on $8,000,000 Scale Also Will Ease Jam in Building Trades

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Federal backing today has been granted another big "white-collar" housing project in New York City—the fourth to get such sponsorship here—with approval by James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, of an $8,000,000 Brooklyn Beach colony for which Joseph P. Day, New York real estate man, is the promoter.

The arrangement involves no actual cash aid, but is in terms of federal insurance of a $5,500,000 mortgage loan to Brooklyn Beach Gardens, Inc., a limited dividend corporation headed by Mr. Day, through the New York Life Insurance Company. The corporation will pay full city, state and federal taxes.

Mr. Day described the project to federal officials as a "development to give the middle-class people of Brooklyn the same advantages that are enjoyed by the wealthy in the new apartments along the East River in Manhattan." In giving private industry such aid, he continued, the Government was helping to "break the log jam that has for five years confronted the durable goods and heavy industries, and was putting labor to work."

The project will provide 5000 rooms in eight buildings of six stories each, to be erected on 13 acres of land owned by Mr. Day and 38 acres to be filled in, making a 2000 feet frontage on Gravesend Bay and Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn. The architect is R. H. Shreve, of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon; the builders, Starrett Brothers & Eken, the firm now engaged in building the Hillside housing development in the Bronx, financed with federal funds.

Vienna to Put Army Increase Up to League

Austria Pleases Powers by Using Diplomacy to Change Treaty

Eden Quits Prague

Final Exploratory Visit Brief and Communiqué Shows Full Agreement

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, April 4—The Cabinet's decision to demand equal rights for Austria in military matters and abrogation of those clauses in the peace treaties restricting the size of the Austrian Army does not mean this state will at present introduce obligatory military service or greatly increase its armaments, it is emphasized here.

The step is explained as dictated partly by internal political considerations. Germany's repudiation of the military requirements in the Versailles Treaty stimulated a desire on the part of patriotic Austrians to secure the same rights for Austria. Hence the Government had to show itself as strong in the defense of Austrian interests as Reichsführer Hitler was in defense of Germany's interests.

Diplomatic Negotiations

The Vienna Government will now carry on diplomatic negotiations at Geneva and elsewhere for the purpose of acquiring the right to arm.

It is also pointed out that if obligatory military service were introduced now the Hitlerites and the Marxists would form a majority in the army which might prove embarrassing. Moreover, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg and his associates insist on retaining their private army, the Heimwehr. Indeed it is thought probable that an effort will be made to convert the Heimwehr into a state military organization but still under Fascist leadership and Italian influence.

Difference in Method

However, as a number of the great powers seem inclined to make concessions, it is thought not unlikely that after a period of negotiation the Vienna Government will be able to announce it has secured peacefully and with general approval what Herr Hitler obtained by force at the risk of losing the friendship of the greater part of the world.

In September, 1933, the powers, after consultation, gave formal permission to Austria to increase her army from 22,000 to 30,000 men.

The Dollfuss Government had advanced the argument that activities of German National Socialists on the Austrian frontier made the increase necessary.

Austrian Move Gains Sympathetic Reaction With Little Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 4—The Austrian situation and Hungary's treaty revision campaign were added today to the picture of Europe which Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Anthony Eden, is constructing in the course of his exploratory tour of capitals to discuss Germany's decision to rearm.

In his concluding conversations with the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, Dr. Eduard Benes, Mr. Eden today learned that the Little Entente views with some sympathy Austria's demand for a larger army, provided it is arranged legally through the League and not by unilateral action as in the case of Germany.

Entire Accord

After receiving assurance from Dr. Benes that his country is in entire accord with Great Britain's efforts for peace and security, Mr. Eden left by airplane for London.

A communiqué issued by Dr. Benes read in part:

"The two Ministers agreed on the identity of the political aims of their Governments concerning the safeguarding of general peace and their sincere and firm attachment to the policy of the League of Nations."

The Little Entente refuses to consider either "Anschluss" or restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria. It also combats Hungary's revisionist campaign.

Stresa Next

Today's talks completed Mr. Eden's task of surveying the European situation so as to enable the British Cabinet to decide how the idea of a collective security system can best be advanced. The next step will be to try to co-ordinate the views of Great Britain, France and Italy at Stresa, April 11, as a preliminary to the still more important meeting of the League Council April 15.

While the situation is still regarded as obscure and difficult, the tendency of the last few days to concentrate on a pact in general terms which can be signed by everybody and which will bind them all to consult in the face of any menace of aggression is thought to be helpful.

Meanwhile, statesmen are relieved to learn that the report that Lithuania intended to ask the League for full sovereignty over Memel has been officially denied.

[The official German viewpoint on Der Führer's recent frank declarations regarding German rearming, with photograph of the British and German statesmen in conference at Berlin, appears on page 5.]

Textiles Seek Four-Point Relief

Redless Pacifists Plan for Rally

Maine Salmon Flies to Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

organizer. "We hope that it will prove constructive rather than destructive."

First Salmon—Bangor Catch Goes to White House

Tradition was observed in Washington today when Governor Brann of Maine bowed low before Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and tendered, with his State's compliments, the first salmon caught this year in the Penobscot River pool at Bangor. High ceremony emphasized the ritual which has been carried out every spring for many years.

A touch of the modern was interjected into the picture this year, for the salmon and the Governor were transported to Washington in an airplane. Usually, the fish is given to the President, but owing to his absence on a fishing trip of his own account—Mrs. Roosevelt substituted.

Age Pensions—New Bill Gets Strong Support

Strong support was marshaled today in support of a new bill for old-age pensions. This measure would replace the present old-age assistance statute which was variously labeled: "wicked," "degrading," "a pauperizing influence."

The new law would drop the age limit from 70 years to 65 years, and establish a $10 minimum grant.

Training Camp—House Group for $100,000 Project

The House ways and means committee reported favorably on the Governor's bill appropriating $100,000 as the State's contribution to the construction of a new national guard training camp at Bourne on Cape Cod. This measure was proposed in the Governor's inaugural message. The camp will be built largely through a federal appropriation. There were three dissenters from the committee report.

Naval Affairs—Boston to Be Visited by Committee

Combining duty with pleasure, 26 members of the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs will visit Boston on Patriots' Day, April 19. Word of their acceptance of an invitation extended by Representative A. Piatt Andrew was sent to Boston today by Mayor Mansfield, who is now in Washington.

While here the committee plans a general study of naval and harbor conditions. They will come, it is understood, in three navy planes. If they cannot fly, they will come by train and the remainder on a navy destroyer.

Chelsea Fires—Bill Filed For Compulsory Insurance

Following the action of several insurance companies in canceling fire insurance in Chelsea, after a series of fires of suspicious origin, Representative William H. Melley of Chelsea today filed a bill with the House clerk establishing compulsory insurance on fire risks.

The legislation prevents insurance companies from canceling fire insurance policies covering real estate or personal property except for nonpayment of premiums, unless the property owner is first convicted of arson or of burning a building to defraud an insurance company. The fine would be not less than $2000 nor more than $5000 for insurance company violations.

Representative Melley's bill was filed after Merton L. Brown, State Commissioner of Insurance, declared that the department could take no legal action against the insurance companies who refuse to write fire insurance in any particular section of a community. The intention of the fire insurance group were made known in notices sent to the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce fire-prevention committee, Richard Gordon, in which it was declared that there had been too many fires of an undetermined origin in Ward 2.

Stowaway—He Stowed Himself Into a Real Job

Boris Lattik, an Esthonian, stowed himself into a good job when he hid aboard the British steamer, Frederika Lensen, at Danzig, Poland four months ago. The steamer arrived at Boston today with a cargo of coal from Russia. Immigration officials ordered Lattik deported. Meanwhile, Capt. K. W. Blumberg took a liking to the youth and had made his way to the cook and assigned to him in the engine room. The skipper said today that he would probably sign Lattik on as a regular member of the crew.

Insurance—De Celles Plans To Keep Eye on All Kinds

"The job of insurance commissioner is so much concerned with life insurance as with automobile insurance."

Thus today spoke Francis J. DeCelles, appointed insurance commissioner yesterday by Governor Curley. "Life insurance policies," he said, "represent the last nest-egg of a great many people. It is the commissioner's duty to see that they are protected."

Jovial, a professor at Boston College Law School, and known for his efficiency work among local insurance firms for the last 10 years, the new commissioner has many qualifications for the job. In reviewing them, he did not omit mentioning his political connection with Governor Curley and chiefly alluded to the fact that he had made some 277 speeches in the Governor's behalf during the recent campaign.

Too Flimsy—The Charges Against Hultman Declared

"We won't convict Hultman on that slim evidence." Such was today reported to be the warning of "several" executive councilors to Governor Curley.

"There must be more substantial charges than these," referred to the listing of

Office Managers, Save Money at Lunchtime

After you've lunched, walk around to 132 Federal Street and stop in at the BEACON-WILLIAMS SHAW-WALKER show room where you'll see what's new in money-saving, space-saving and time-saving office equipment.

It isn't the outside of a filing cabinet or a desk or a safe that counts. It's the inside.

See for yourself—and it needn't take more than 15 minutes if that's all the time you want to spend—how the most modern organization for correspondence files, and the Shaw-Walker Record can be organized for each individual worker. Be sure to see the new steel and wood desks, office furniture and office safes, and find out what that means to many individuals.

We repeat the address—132 Federal St. Ask for Mr. Sheehan and bring this along. Shaw-Walker, largest exclusive makers of office furniture and filing equipment in the world.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Theaters

Movies

Opera

Music

Other Events

Tomorrow

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

After Luncheon

Dinner and After

Late Evening

"good neighbor" when they voted for racing. They seem to be willing to have races everywhere—except in their own home. Never, observers agree, has anything met such concerted, widespread, nearly desperate resistance as have efforts to establish dog or horse racing tracks in the Boston metropolitan district.

Dragnet Working—Three More Hauls Made by Police

Boston's police, still restless under Curley charges of collusion with the underworld, reported three catches by the dragnet today.

Fire Station Bell—To Ring Out the Call to Church

When the big 1600-pound bell that hung in the tower of Hancock Street Fire Station in Everett boomed out half a century ago it meant pell-mell running to duty for members of the Alert and Everready Hose Company.

But the bell has sounded its last alarm, it was learned today, although it will ring on. Soon it will serve the more peaceful duty of summoning worshipers to Sunday morning services at St. Anthony's Church. The ERA will act as medium for the transition.

Jobless Colony—Boston Starts on Its First Venture

Race Permits—Stalled by Order of Supreme Court

Law Is Declared The Way to Keep Teachers Loyal

Educator Says Communist Would Swear Allegiance and Violate It

Only by passing a law prohibiting teachers from advocating overthrow of the Constitution by unconstitutional means may the Massachusetts measures today that arose from the legislative committee on education, urging a passed teachers' oath of allegiance, namely, elimination of Communism in Massachusetts schools.

So declared, Dr. Edgar L. Park, president of Wheaton College, as he opposed the teachers' oath of allegiance bill before the Legislative Committee on Education.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR CURING FISH use Atlantic SALT — ATLANTIC COMPANY

I SAID HOTEL TAFT

MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT 2000 ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT 7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

RICHMAN BROTHERS

THE RIGHT PRICE

SUITS AND TOPCOATS $22.50

Don't you often wonder whether the price you are asked to pay for clothes is entirely right and proper? That you should wonder is not surprising. So many clothing prices have a curious habit of hopping up and down.

Our price remains unchanged from the beginning of the season to the end. You can buy clothes at any of our stores, any day, with every assurance that your neighbor won't buy the same clothes for less money later on.

The price we ask for our clothes represents an accurate measure of honest quality, and the quality does not vary. You need simply select the style and color you personally prefer. The quality is always right and the clothes will be fitted to you properly.

We can sell our clothes at $22.50 only because we have no wholesale selling costs, no credit losses or delivery costs. We own both shops and stores.

All Richman Brothers suits and topcoats are one price, the right price, in sizes to fit everybody, $22.50. (Extra Trousers To Match $6.00)

Fine Clothes Makers Since 1879

RICHMAN BROTHERS

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF 61 STORES IN 56 CITIES

We love a parade! Saturday, April 6th, 22,000 marchers will parade down Fifth Avenue in celebration of Army Day.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK — B'way at 73rd St. — 4th Ave. at 14th St. — NEW YORK CITY

IF your shoes are too short or too narrow — NELSON SHOE FACTORY

SUIT YOURSELF IN A SUIT AT MAXON'S — or maybe a COAT and a FROCK! — $19 — MAXON 11 EAST 36TH STREET, NEW YORK (Third Floor)

NEW YORK CITY — KINDERMANN FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE — Moving Packing Shipping

The BRAEMORE 466 Commonwealth Ave. BOSTON, MASS.

ALBANY, N.Y. — DAVID'S 34 NO. PEARL STREET — Come to David's for your EASTER OUTFITS — Dresses—Millinery — Coats—Shoes — Suits—Accessories

"Albany's Lighted Tower" — We're Now Celebrating Our 85th Anniversary — The CITY SAVINGS BANK Albany, N.Y.

A NAME to Depend Upon! — HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL — Velvet MOLASSES CANDY — H. L. HILDRETH CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Rhode Island G. O. P. Hit Again

* * *

State Supreme Court Rules Legislature Can Call Constitutional Convention

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4—Rhode Island's Supreme Court has ruled that the State legislature legally may call a constitutional convention.

The decision, reached after weeks of deliberation, clears away all legal doubts and paves the way for the administration to proceed with one of its most significant New Deal proposals—drastic revision of a Constitution that has not been changed fundamentally since it was adopted in 1842.

The issue of constitutional revision has been fought for years by the major parties. By and large those who favored the revision were the Democrats, who were represented in the legislature disproportionately to their numbers. The Republicans, who controlled the State for decades because they controlled the rural sections, fought against a constitutional convention because they feared they might lose the advantages held in spite of lack of numbers.

Soon after his inauguration this year, Gov. Theodore Francis Green asked the new Supreme Court to decide whether the constitutional convention could be called. His request started the old battle anew.

The court's decision, however, wipes away the principal argument on which G. O. P. hopes were based. That argument was that the R. I. Supreme Court in 1883 reached an opinion that no constitutional convention could be held legally in this State.

All five members of the high bench now have agreed that the 1883 decision is wrong, that the authority to support that opinion is virtually negligible and that the weight of opinion in opposition to it is overwhelming.

On all except one minor point the five justices were in agreement. Four justices agreed that a referendum on the question of whether a constitutional convention should be held would be advisable, but not mandatory. The fifth, Associate Justice Hugh B. Baker, held that the legislature could not call the convention without a clear mandate of the people at the polls.

Governor Green remarked, after learning of the decision, that the matter is now up to the legislature. He favors a plebiscite before calling the convention and a bill arranging such an election now is pending in the General Assembly.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with slight temperature change tonight and Friday, rain is probable; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 30s; moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain beginning late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds and weather mostly overcast with rain over south portion late tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	46	New Orleans.	66	74
Bermuda	66	72	New York ..	42	50
Chicago	36	36	Norfolk, Va..	46	52
Denver	56	66	Philadelphia.	42	56
Helena, Mont.	14	32	St. Louis ...	38	52
Jacksonville..	66	82	St. Paul	30	34
Kansas City..	32	44	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles..	56	60	Washington..	44	56
Miami, Fla..	76	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 4.
B—Maximum April 3.

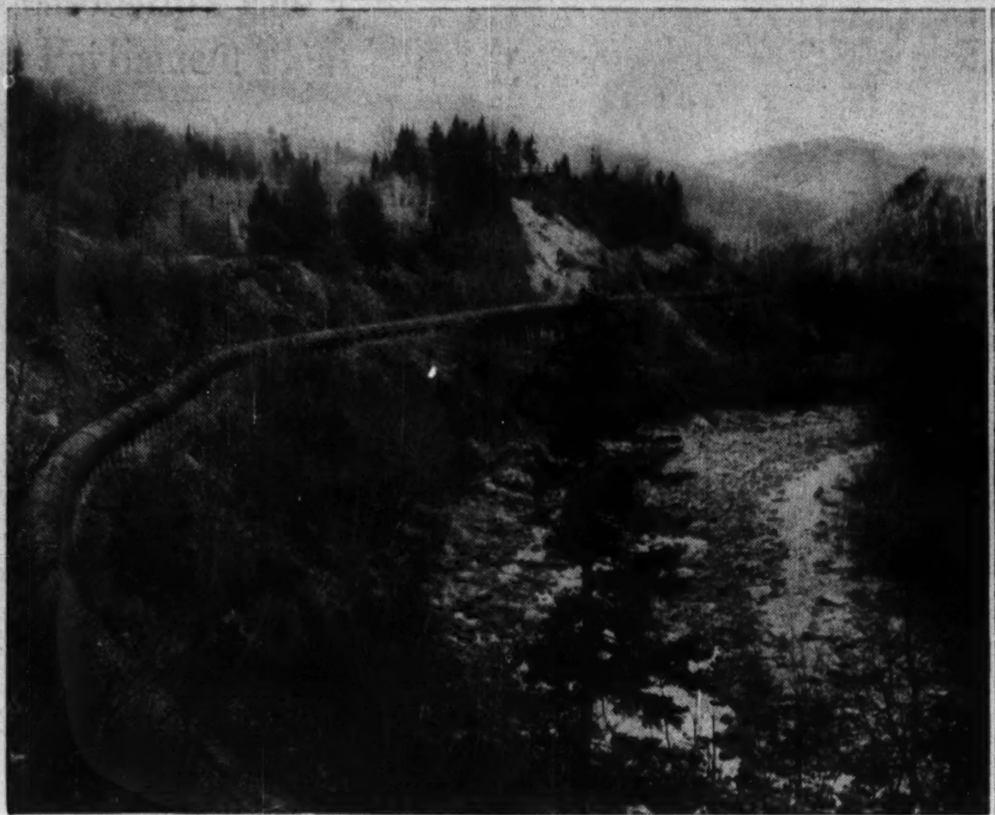
High Tides at Boston

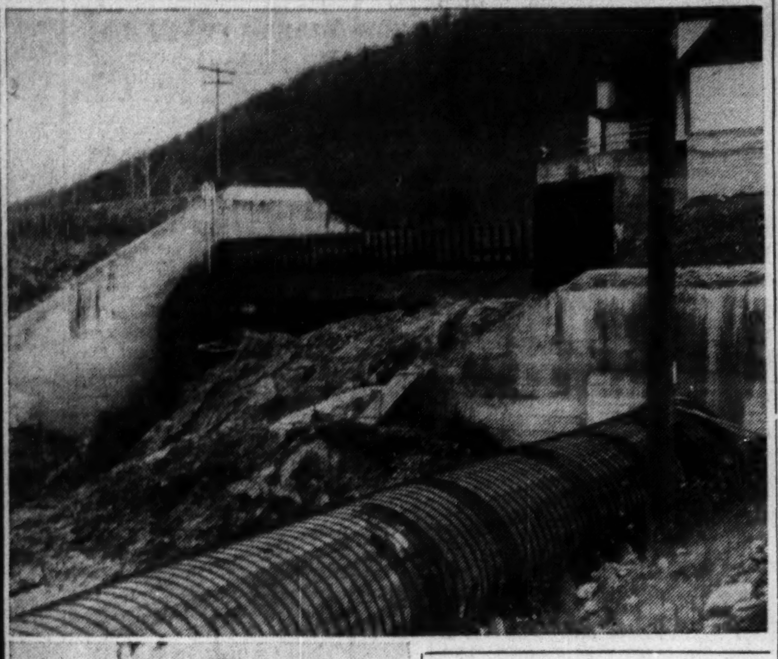
Thursday, 11:58 p. m.; height, 11.5 feet. Light all vehicles at 6:42 p. m.

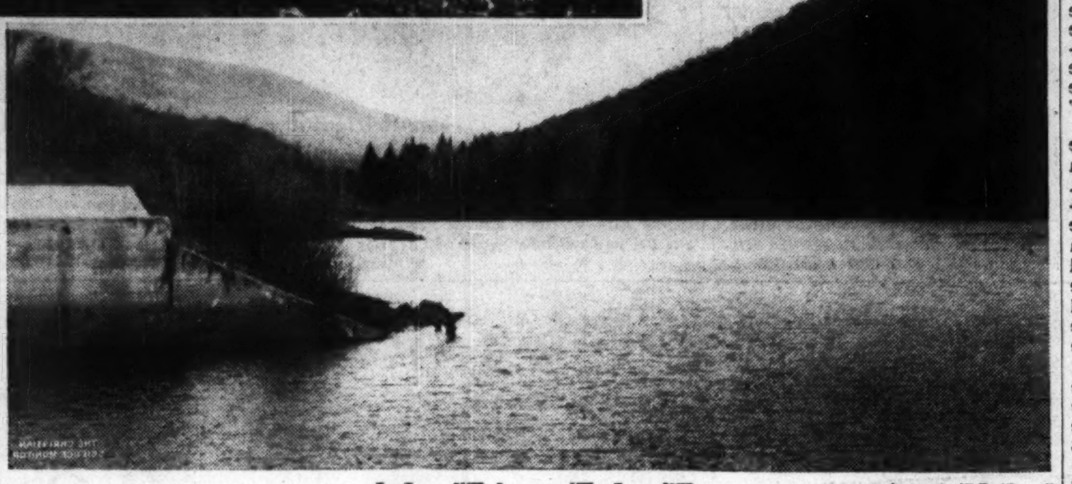
"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 44 degrees above zero; minimum 37 above.

"Progress" Takes a Beautiful River and Flings It Aside







By a Staff Photographer

What It Was and What It Is

Graphic Scenes Along a Stream in Southern Vermont

It is growing to be an all too common picture. Thousands of brooks send cool, clear, sparkling water to a river bed and thus, through hills and vales, to the sea. It is a refreshing thing to see. Green fields flank its sides and little hamlets nestle among the hills. And then along comes someone with an eye to profit. A power plant must be erected. A dam is built and, above the dam, water backs up until it overflows fields and meadows and even forests. The stream loses its ripple and its gurgle. It becomes more or less a stagnant thing. Below the dam there is scarcely a trickle. Oftentimes the bed is as dry as the inside of a nut. The pictures above show such a stream. Upper left shows the bed below the dam. Upper right shows a six-mile conduit carrying the water away to turn turbines, with the dry bed paralleling it. Bottom shows the river above the dam, beautiful as a lake is beautiful, but not a river. Business as usual.

Right of Trading With Aggressor Faces Challenge

The United States neutrality policy—encompassing the right to trade with an aggressor nation in time of war—is the greatest menace to peace in the world today, in the opinion of Miss Sarah Wambaugh, international plebiscite expert. Miss Wambaugh has only recently returned from Europe where she was technical adviser and deputy commissioner in the Jan. 13 Saar Plebiscite.

"While I do not believe the world faces another war I am convinced that there will not be any peace based on confidence—permanent peace—until the United States gives up its right to trade with an aggressor," she said in an interview immediately after her address on "Adventures in Diplomacy" at the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club last night.

Commends Britain

Asked about the critical situation in Europe Miss Wambaugh declared that the day Great Britain returned to the European arena—when it sent troops to maintain peace and neutrality for the Saar vote; that was the day Britain gave up her "intelligent isolationist" policy of neutrality to help insure peace. The United States would do very well to follow suit, she insisted.

"Britain's entrance on the continental scene is carrying the United States into Europe by the very token of Anglo-American friendship," said Miss Wambaugh. "With the world's greatest democracy holding itself aloof, demanding special privileges in time of war, world peace is difficult to predict," she asserted.

Miss Wambaugh praised the League of Nations for its excellent work in the Saar Plebiscite. "The League is especially well equipped to work in limited areas today. These should be enlarged. The League would be a vigorous force for world peace if the United States were a member," she declared.

"The League cannot keep peace in any part of the world," she said, "so long as the United States stays out—and, worse yet, trades with a belligerent state." Then she smiled, "But we'll see it some day and when we do it will be a great day for the world."

Solutions Due From Talks

"Capt. Anthony Eden, Britain's Lord Privy Seal and traveling ambassador, is the guardian angel of Europe today," Miss Wambaugh told her Women's Republican Club audience. She said the talks Captain Eden and Sir John Simon have had in Berlin, Paris, Moscow, Warsaw and now in Prague, while perhaps appearing fruitless on the surface, should prove to have the greatest importance in the final solution of the problem both at Stresa and at Geneva later this month.

The situation in Memel, where Lithuania is holding numerous Germans on the charge of attempting to return the city to Germany, was seen by Miss Wambaugh to be very delicate. England, France, and Italy at the close of the war were signatories to the Memel Convention which placed the city under the League's supervision. But the city was taken in a Lithuanian "putch." Ever since, Germany has been desirous of having what was once her territory back in the fold again.

Thus Miss Wambaugh pointed out that while on the surface the Lithuanian-German double claim to ownership may not appear to be important, the roots of the problem spread across Europe and across the English Channel. Miss Wambaugh intimated a plebiscite might be in order for Memel, but would not be quoted in pointing out the "world plebiscite areas," although she asserted there were many places in her opinion where plebiscites would bring peace and confidence where today there was unrest.

Parkman Puts Pins In Alleged Curley Bubbles

Governor's Inaugural Message Called Vehicle of Empty Promises

Described as 'Actor'

Gov. James M. Curley's inaugural address came back today to plague and taunt him as the statements of a "consummate actor" who merely read his lines in the role of Governor but who did not mean much of what he said.

In a stinging rebuke to the Governor, Senator Henry Parkman Jr., speaking before an audience jammed into the Women's Republican Club on Beacon Street, today tore the Governor's address to bits and charged him with making the statements without any thought of carrying them out. "One can never be sure whether he means what he says or whether he sugar-coats his words only to further his political purposes," the Senator declared.

His Recommendations

He pointed to the Governor's recommendations to the Legislature to abolish the Governor's Council, the Boston Finance Commission, the Board of Tax Appeals and to transfer the Detective Bureau to the State Department of Justice. "These were merely political utterances," the Senator asserted.

"He has strengthened the Finance Commission by putting his own men into office, thereby furthering its life. He knows he can't get the Legislature to remove the check the Governor's Council holds on him and has abandoned that plan. And when the hearing was held on the abolition of the Tax Appeal Board not one person appeared from the Governor's office, let alone anywhere else, to demand its abolition."

He pointed to the fact that the Governor had back-tracked on the proposition to merge the detective bureau with the State Department of Justice six weeks after the inaugural. "We can't have a snooping organization placed in the hands of the officers of the State to do as they please," he said, "and the Governor knew the people wouldn't stand for it."

Slipped Another Barb

Then he slipped another barb into the Governor for recommending that all department heads be appointed by the governor for a term coterminus with that of the Governor's. "Why, that's outrageous," the Senator declared, smashing his fist on the table. "We have had career men heretofore and now what he wants in office is not capable men but capable career politicians. This bill must not pass!"

He said the department heads of the State had been freer from political domination than any other group of state officials. He cited the case of Insurance Commissioner Merton L. Brown, in whose place Governor Curley yesterday appointed Prof. Francis J. J. DeCelles, of Boston University.

He declared that Commissioner Brown had been approached by the Curley "Pooh-bah," Prof. Frank Simpson of Boston University, that Professor Simpson was acting as an agent for an insurance company incorporated outside the State and applied for a license for the company. "Mr. Brown refused the license because he knew the company not to be sound," Senator Parkman said. "Now Brown loses his job, and you know as well as I do why," he added.

Taxation Bills

Then he turned to the bills on taxation. "Our problem at the State House is not only to meet the problems of the State by legislation, but to check the menacing bills before us today," he said. He pointed to the present taxation legislation and declared if it were passed it would do as much to drive revenue from the State as labor and wage difficulties did to drive many mill owners out.

"A 15 per cent tax on all income from stocks and bonds held in the Commonwealth would drive much of the wealth out of the State," the Senator asserted, "and as it is, many of our wealthier families have moved out, afraid of that very thing.

"The state needs revenue the worst way," he stated. "The real estate owner cannot bear the burden any longer. We can only get that revenue two ways. First cut expenses, and second find new revenues."

The senator was opposed to cutting expenses too far. But he did suggest the graduated income tax and pointed to the sales tax. However, he said neither of these would come up this year and said that borrowing was the only way to tide the state over for another year.

Begin Right Now

"We must pay our bills eventually," he said, "so why don't we begin right now?" He called the Federal Government down for its "phoney-bookkeeping system" in Washington and urged the State not to go on borrowing. Inflation was the ultimate result of that, he said.

Back with a final attack on Governor Curley, he demanded that efforts be made to stop the reinstatement of former Captain Charles T. Beaupre of the state police, who was removed on the grounds of "dishonesty in public office." He intimated that "Curley men" were at the bottom of the move to get Beaupre reinstated.

"How can you have faith in your Governor, your Legislature and your state police when it is so evident that much of what is going on is merely for the furthering of personal political progress?" he asked. Then he demanded that his audience take some action to see that they got "honest government."

Cormorants Increasing Along Coast of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACHIAS, Maine, April 4—At the rate the cormorants are increasing along the Maine coast, they are likely soon to become one of the notable attractions. In 1896, there was scarcely a cormorant on the Pine Tree coast. Now, it is safe to say, there are nearly 3000 of these interesting birds. They are gradually working westward and last summer quite a few of them were seen around Casco Bay in the neighborhood of Portland.

Old Man Island and Marblehead Rock, near this town, are favorite breeding places and there are large colonies of the birds there. They are partial to cunners, and, if they happen to get hold of one at an awkward angle to swallow, they will dexterously toss it in the air and catch it when it comes down. They can dive and swim under water to great depths.

CAPES For Spring

The spring style forecasts all predict a big season for capes and scarfs. We have some very interesting capes at remarkably low prices, which we would like to show you. In addition to ready-made capes we have a fine selection of skins and patterns for you to choose your spring fur from.

Spaulding-Riedel
Incorporated—Furriers
376 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
KEN. 3870

Why not go on a Treasure Hunt?

It's lots of fun and very profitable. Just search through old trunks, bureau drawers, hidden corners; you will probably unearth many things that can be turned into cash.

If you find any old gold jewelry, watches, rings, stick pins, cuff buttons, dental gold, etc., bring them in to us for an estimate of their value. We are paying high prices for old gold, and should you wish to sell we will pay cash immediately.

HALPER'S
ESTABLISHED 1910
181 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON
KEN. 1423
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins APR. 10

Filene's
BOSTON

Ensembles to wear in the Easter Parade
$29.75
for Women

Fully lined coats of Forstmann Hoffman woolen with dresses of pure dye all silk printed crepe—a complete costume and one that can be worn on many occasions. An unusually good value and at a price you'd expect to pay for the dress or coat alone. For shorter women—Sizes 18½ to 24½. Black, navy, brown. $29.75

Filene's—women's gown shop—sixth floor

You can't buy a $1000 Spring Wardrobe

BUT..

You can wear Paris inspired fashions . . . authentic . . . glamorous . . . individual and very moderately priced. Scott Furriers announces, beginning today, a series of advertisements featuring different couturier adaptations. You'll be interested in these announcements.

★

They show you how fascinating it is to be smartly dressed for very little. And on Easter Sunday the whole series will be published—one grand story of Scott First Fashion leadership.

★

Shop Scott Furriers first for Easter loveliness. Scott First Fashions present the height of style at prices that will suit your needs.

THE NEW New England's Largest Fur Establishment
SCOTT Furriers
AT THE SIGN OF THE CLIMBING LEOPARD
WINTER STREET, BOSTON
Providence, Westminster St. • Hartford, Main St.

I. MILLER Shoes

Wear Blue this Spring

Fashion says wear blue this Spring. And I. Miller has made shoes of blue fabric, kid and basquette leather .... $8.75 up

I. MILLER
NEW HAVEN 1008 Chapel St.
HARTFORD 240 Trumbull St.

Bullard's
Elm Street, Cor. Orange
See the Spring Parade of
Frigidaires
in Our New
Appliance Dept.
NEW HAVEN

Muriel's
New and Fascinating Spring Lines
•
3 Piece Suits
2 Piece Man Tailored Suits
$16.75 up
•
Spring Prints, $7.95 up
•
808 CHAPEL STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SCIENTIFIC
TREATMENT OF AUTO TROUBLES
Modern Equipment
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Senate's Virgin Island Inquiry To Weigh Possible Solutions Of Trade and Political Issues

Insecure Tenure of American-Appointed Governor Combines With Poor Economic Conditions in Furnishing Ammunition to Politicians

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent for Latin-American News

Word this week that the United States Senate had voted itself $12,000 for the purpose of an investigation of the administration of the Virgin Islands occasioned no great surprise to persons who have been following the island's political gyrations during the last few years.

While the Virgin Islands group, lying some 1400 miles southeast of New York and 40 miles east of Puerto Rico must not be classed as Latin-American, they have, nevertheless, problems similar to those in the Caribbean and Central American countries. And further, they are one of the two Caribbean insular territorial possessions of the United States and, as such, exemplify what the Washington Government can accomplish as territorial administrator in the Latin-American world.

As has been pointed out by persons conversant with the conditions in the three principal islands, St. John, St. Croix and St. Thomas, the problems are mainly two-fold—economic and political.

Effect of Free Trade

The establishment of free trade with the United States has produced various adverse economic effects. Politically the islands have been none too happy, as the Governor is appointed and removed at the pleasure of the President. Having no definite term of office, the enactment of a fixed gubernatorial policy is impossible.

To add to these difficulties the increasing shift from coal to oil fuel meant less labor employed in fueling ships. The introduction of cold storage permitted vessels a wider cruising range, decreasing transshipments, and this did away with employment, especially at St. Thomas. Finally, sugar production because of the low prices became a non-paying venture.

Economic insecurity and a low standard of living for the majority of the people are, it is claimed, the dominant aspects of the social condition among the islands. The colored people, who constitute around 90 per cent of the population, "have a degree of irresponsibility which seriously limits the efficacy of efforts to improve their condition." This shiftlessness means that "food habits develop which cause waste and improper nutrition. It means slovenly, and hence unhealthful, housekeeping." Also, a lack of education is a serious obstacle.

Vanguard of New Deal

Regarding politics, to quote from a recent report of the Foreign Policy Association: "Gov. Paul M. Pearson (appointed by former President Hoover) was given a free hand in the selection of his staff. Little or no attention was paid to party affiliation. In their outlook and in the policies which they tried to put into practice they (Pearson's appointees) were sort of an advanced guard of the New Deal.

"When the time came for the elections of 1932 (in the United States) Governor Pearson had aroused the animosity of various groups in the islands. The new program was unwelcome to powerful local interests.

"Shortly after the transfer of the islands to the (supervision by) Interior Department, the Navy withdrew its station from St. Thomas. (Formerly the islands had been under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.) This withdrawal deprived St. Thomas of several hundred thousand dollars a year."

Grab for Offices Started

Consequently, in 1932, "President-elect Roosevelt and his prospective Postmaster General were bombarded with petitions and pleas to remove from office those persons appointed under the Administration of President Hoover.

"In an effort to secure favors from Washington, local spoilsmen led rump groups under the banners of Roosevelt-Garner clubs. Certain elements in Washington also worked on the assumption that all offices were fair game for 'deserving Democrats.'

"Local opposition leaders were encouraged to believe that a clean sweep of important jobs in the island would soon be forthcoming. The position of Governor was offered to a middle westerner, and his name was known to the islands. Here began a clash which has seriously interfered with the proper administration of the government."

Housing and Industry

Since 1930, when Governor Pearson first assumed office, a concerted effort, aided by the United States Government, has been made to bring about an economic and industrial program, the profits to be available for the islands' educational and social purposes. Under this program are listed homesteading, housing, sugar factories, bay-rum production, vegetable crop development, handicraft trade, a hotel, tourist trade and other less important plans.

Today, the United States Senate is preparing to analyze the problems of St. John, St. Thomas and St. Croix and to discover, if possible, practical alternatives for their solution. In a statement at St. Thomas, the capital of the islands, Governor Pearson is quoted as saying: "We trust that a special Senate committee will come to the Virgin Islands, where they will be heartily received.

"Our administration is proud of what has been accomplished and welcomes the opportunity of showing the Senators everything. The result of other committee visits has been to make fast friends in Washington, where at least part of the islands' problems must be worked out."

Tax Collection Held Up

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—A temporary order restraining New Jersey from collecting any of the $12,500,000 inheritance tax assessed against the estate of Dr. John T. Dorrance, late multi-millionaire president of the Campbell Soup Company, was granted in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday. The U. S. District Court in Trenton was named as the place of the hearing April 12.

Portuguese Ask Censorship's End In Parliament Plea

Writers, Journalists and Artists Act—Government Loath to Lift Bars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—"Immediate abolition of censorship in the name of the writers, journalists and artists of Portugal," has recently been demanded here by a group from these professions, who sent a petition to the President of the new Portuguese Parliament.

It is well known that the Government is in no hurry to abolish the censorship, and the announcement in the newspapers, therefore, caused considerable surprise.

Prominent people known as stanch friends of the Government have protested against the action of the petitioners, accusing them of political and anti-patriotic motives and deriding their claims to belong to the "intelligentsia" of Portugal.

After a number of fiery speeches, expressing confidence in Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the Prime Minister, and his policy, it was resolved that all those present—about 400—should sign and send to the President of the Chamber a protest against the appeal to abolish censorship by a group claiming to represent the "Portuguese authors, journalists and artists," when those with a right to be consulted knew nothing about it.

Meanwhile, Senhor Rolão Preto has surprised Lisbon by boldly returning to Portugal. For over a year he had been openly adverse to Dr. Salazar, having been ordered to fix his residence abroad and dissolve his enthusiastic band of Blue Shirts, a Fascist group, which provoked counter-manifestations disturbing public order.

Senhor Preto has now made an impassioned speech in which he declared that he belonged to no party but only to his country and would always aid those who worked for her welfare.

Professor Who Became World Diplomat

Foto Centropress

Dr. Eduard Benes
Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia

A Man in the News

* * *

Dr. Benes Champions Democracy Against Europe's Dictatorships

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—It was the democratic states that came victorious out of the Great War, declared Dr. Edouard Beneš, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, in a fighting speech on democracy delivered at Jihlava in Moravia.

The democratization of Europe was progressing favorably until 1928, he went on, despite the Fascist revolution of 1922 in Italy, but since 1928 a reaction of antidemocratic elements has set in.

"As a sociologist," Dr. Beneš declared, "I consider the fight against democracy to be a manifestation of an abnormal morbid postwar condition of certain states and societies, a manifestation of wrong ideology and temporary aberration of the postwar man." Every revolution is apt to overreach itself and carry seeds of reaction within itself, he added.

Individual Freedom

Dr. Beneš believes in the victory of the ideals which inspired the struggle for liberation. In his view the various dictatorial tendencies only betray the unreadiness of men and parties for the revolutionary changes that came in the wake of the war.

He believes that the achievement of greater freedom of the individual remains the aim of all social progress. Dictatorships, he pointed out, cannot fulfill the lavish promises which gained supporters for them in the beginning, and in the present crisis they have shown themselves unable to make things better.

"The revolutionary movements in many European states show that the postwar man has lost his spiritual and moral balance as well as his intellectual orientation."

Irrational Impulses

Instead of reason he is dominated by irrational impulses: instincts, passions, material leanings, and temporary dissatisfaction. . . . In the long run reason will again assert itself, Dr. Beneš continued.

Dictatorship may for a time remove shortcomings of the democratic machinery, Dr. Beneš admitted. However, the suppression of liberties is bound to end in catastrophe.

On the other hand, Dr. Beneš recognized that much is to be learned from the authoritative régimes, especially the importance of team work. What democracy wants is friendly co-operation of parties, not petty intolerant strife.

Thousands listened to his speech, which was conveyed by loud-speakers to those who gathered in the streets because they could not gain access to the crowded hall.

Australian Listeners' Licenses Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—At the end of January there were in force in South Australia 73,171 boardcast listeners' licenses. Last year the number in this State increased by nearly 17,000. South Australian percentage is the highest in the Commonwealth, being 12.43 for every 100 of population. The next highest is Victoria with 12.41, then New South Wales, 10.08, Western Australia, 8.59, Tasmania 8.38, and Queensland, 6.65. The ratio for the whole Commonwealth is 10.28.

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A DIGEST OF THE DIGEST NO. 8

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An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theatres throughout the country.

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Old Dutch Style Assorted Chocolates 40¢ Value—full pound 19¢
Home Made Coconut Marshmallow Cake 40¢ Value 24¢
AT THE FOUNTAINS
Cream Cheese and Jelly Sandwich and Coffee regular 25¢ 15¢
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Hot Fudge Dundee Cake regular 20¢ 10¢
Coffee Ice Cream Soda regular 15¢ 10¢
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Hitler Cleared Way for Accord By Frankness on Arms Program, Is Germany's Official Attitude

Conscription Announcement Meets Quick Response From German People, According to Reports in Press, Lauding Latest Moves

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Germany contends it has fulfilled its duty by clearing the ground for frank international discussions on future armament understandings, so that now progress depends upon justice from the other great powers. This sums up the official attitude here on the recent developments in the European arms issue.

The negotiations will no longer be bound down by the difficulty existing when German armaments were still a secret, writes the Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which represents Foreign Office views. In future negotiations between the powers, it continues, all conditions essential to general security must be studied and each individual power must be prepared to appreciate the situation and needs of others, never claiming for itself the special rights and privileges which it would not grant to other states. In such an atmosphere it would be seen that Germany's claims were neither unjust nor extravagant but were only what its situation demands by equality.

Equality Attained

It is clear Germany now considers itself equal with all the other powers and rejects England's statement that it—Germany—has taken a one-sided action contrary to the February 2 communiqué, as invalid, since a new situation has been created by the later actions of France and England.

As evidence of the German nation's delight with the Government's decision to introduce military conscription the press has quoted from letters sent to the Reichswehr ministry showing the deep understanding between the Reichswehr and the nation as well as the nation's readiness to sacrifice.

The letters sent include one from a mother who lost three sons in the World War and declares she can die peacefully since her sorrow now has meaning. From Stettin comes the offer to pay a soldier's wages for two years, while many write volunteering their services and one German from Turkey telegraphed that he volunteers for three months' service since he has already made arrangements for the care of his three children during his absence. A number of institutions and former soldiers have sent contributions to help pay for conscription.

Affects Nation

Dealing with military conscription from the national point of view, Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Reichswehr Minister, in an interview in the Völkische Beobachter declares that it is entirely wrong to interpret the new action as something affecting primarily the Reichswehr and its particular interests.

"Military organization of a state results ultimately not from free decision which can be arbitrarily made or altered, but must be in inner harmony with national and social conditions," General von Blomberg says.

The return to short-term military service at a time of technical developments and improvement of weapons and their uses, the General cites as evidence that this country regards conscription simply as a means of defense of its frontiers and its place in the sun (lebensraum). Coming generations will use this right of arms now restored to the new Germany as did their forefathers. They will regard the armed forces as the training ground for National Socialism and real national co-operation.

Military conscription, General von Blomberg adds, will be general, and based upon the standpoint of the National Socialist state. Henceforth no special privileges will be allowed, so that higher education will give no right to reduction of period of service. Character and achievement alone, he concludes, would determine individual advancement and worth.

Ontario Repudiates Power Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

750,000 a year; 125,000 from Maclaren-Quebec, or $1,875,000 annually; and 96,000 from the Ottawa Valley Company, or $1,444,000 annually; making a total of $197,820,000.

In addition, the commitments for 1935 and 1936 bring the total to over $212,500,000. Since the contracts were entered into, the commission has paid $28,258,000 to the Quebec power concerns. At present the commission is taking 260,000 horsepower a year from the Gatineau, at an annual cost of $3,900,000, and Premier Hepburn has not said how much of this will be cut off.

The total normal capacity at Niagara Falls is 830,000,000 horsepower, and in 1926 engineers were asked to report on possible sources of power supply, as the commission foresaw that the yearly increment was liable to exhaust the capacity at Niagara Falls to meet the demand. In that year contract was made with Gatineau for 260,000 horsepower at $15 per horsepower, and with this power taken, the capacity of the Niagara system was brought to 1,080,000 horsepower.

In 1929 the contract was made with Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., and in 1930 with the Ottawa Valley Power Company and with Maclaren-Quebec Power Company. The Niagara system is now being charged with a total of 1,355,000 horsepower, or 373,000 horsepower paid for under contract, but for which there is no primary market.

The hydro bill suggests that it was not the intention of the Ontario Legislature that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission should have authority to impose financial and other obligations without consent upon municipal corporations, power-users and taxpayers of the province.

It states that the enumerated contracts with the four companies were entered into without this consent, contrary to the Power Commission Act, and declares that they are and always have been illegal, void and unenforceable as against the commission.

A second clause states that no action or other proceeding shall be brought against the commission founded upon any contract declared by this act to be void and unenforceable. Under the remainder of the bill, the hydro commission is given power to purchase power, if needed, from Gatineau, because eastern Ontario municipalities are equipped for 60-cycle power.

Der Führer Talks With British Visitors

Wide World

From Left to Right the Group Included: Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Berlin; Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary; Baron Constantin von Neurath, the Reich's Minister for Foreign Affairs; Herr Hitler, Distinguished by the Swastika on His Left Arm; Anthony Eden, Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Rather Obscured by the German Chancellor; and the Official Interpreter. This Historic Session Was Held in the Reich Chancellery in Berlin, March 25.

House Arms Bill On War Profits Ready for Vote

Senate Committee Probes Various Ramifications of Ship Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—Despite complaints that it is "worse than a vain gesture" and a "guarantee of profits," the McSwain bill to take the profits out of war was well on its way to enactment by the House today.

Shortly after the bill was taken up yesterday a motion was defeated which would have allowed amendment to make it conform to the more drastic measure drafted by the Senate munitions investigating committee. The 257-to-17 vote in favor of limiting debate and amendment was considered as an indication of House support of the McSwain bill when the final vote is taken late today or tomorrow.

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas led the unsuccessful move in the House to have the McSwain bill amended to correspond to the measure the Nye committee will shortly present to the Senate. The bill came before the House today under a rule providing for four hours of debate.

A peculiar situation arises in the move for war profits legislation because the only measure which has tax provisions is the Senate bill and yet all tax legislation must originate in the lower house.

Co-operated With Company

Meanwhile, the Senate committee neared the end of its inquiry into the shipbuilding industry, examining Joseph W. Powell, president of the United Drydock Corporation of New York.

The committee was especially interested in Mr. Powell's intimacy with Anning S. Prall, former Democratic member of Congress from New York and now chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Powell testified that he has shared an apartment here with Mr. Prall since July, 1933, and that the former representative had "co-operated" with his company on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Powell testified before the Senate committee today that he had never contributed to Mr. Prall's campaign fund, despite the fact that he had been solicited last fall.

"I told him that I was too poor this year and that I thought the Democratic Party was safe enough so that it didn't need it," Mr. Powell told the committee.

It was shown that the shipbuilder has shared Mr. Prall's apartment here for the last two years, paying half the rent, and has made an effort to have some marine insurance business thrown in the way of Bryan W. Prall, son of the former Congressman.

Ready to Reciprocate

Declaring that his company is always ready to "do something for someone who has done something for us," Mr. Powell admitted giving a job to a man recommended by Representative Charles D. Millard (R) of New York.

"A member of the Nye committee would get awfully good attention," Mr. Powell assured the committee members jokingly.

After he had been advised by Robert W. Malone, United's Washington agent, that no direct approach to President Hoover would be productive in getting destroyer awards for the company and that the only advantage would be in "political trading," Mr. Powell wrote to Jeremiah Milbank, at Republican Headquarters in New York, in October, 1932, that "it would be a real help to the Republican cause" if the destroyer contracts were awarded to United.

Betting Bill Left on Desk

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4 (AP)—A bill legalizing pari-mutuel betting on dog races, which was to become a law at midnight last night unless vetoed, was left upon Governor Futrell's desk yesterday as he left town on a hunting trip. Before leaving, the chief executive gave no indication he would disapprove the measure.

Arms in Rivalry With Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

he is expected to sign it before he returns to the Capitol, despite the fact that it violates his budget fundamental by materially exceeding the estimates sent to Congress at the opening of the session.

Meanwhile, at today's session of the House Military Affairs Committee, alarming tales of new bombing planes able to carry 2000 pounds of bombs 2000 miles, or to attain a 5000-mile flying radius, were told by Maj. James H. Doolittle, one of the nation's crack fliers.

Between these two frequently conflicting roads of action, the national policy is gravitating.

The neutrality situation is still under close study of experts, in Congress, in the State Department, and outside. There are still pending three major resolutions, one barring loans to belligerents, another embargoing shipments of arms, munitions, and materials of war, and the third making commerce in contraband of war to any power to be at the shipper's own risk.

The Nye committee has decided that its competence only includes munitions, hence the loan resolution will be introduced on independent authority, perhaps by Senator Gerald P. Nye himself. But how far the committee will go with the other two resolutions is undetermined. As first considered, the resolutions make it mandatory upon the President to lay down an embargo on shipments to belligerents, and to put contraband at the shipper's risk.

But the State Department, which has serious doubts about the bills anyway, believes that if any such authority is considered it should at the least be permissive upon the President. They visualize situations when an obligatory embargo would be contrary to American interests. It is likely, therefore, that sooner or later the resolutions will be altered to the permissive type.

Many authorities, including Norman H. Davis, who acts as a special adviser to President Roosevelt, are working on the neutrality question, and within two or three weeks definite action is expected.

While work along this line was progressing, the advocates of an enlarged and unified air force were putting a strong case to the House Committee. Major Doolittle joined with Maj.-Gen. Wm. C. Rivers, retired, in urging a separate air defense set-up. He also urged expansion of American factories, charging that the present plants would only be capable of producing replacements in the event of a war, and that the present army and navy air strength was "woefully weak."

Supreme command for the three branches of national defense, in war-time, and peace-time unification through a secretary of national defense, were proposed by the two witnesses.

Methodists Oppose Compulsory Military Training in Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — "Military courses teach that military service is synonymous with service to country. The compulsory aspect of military training in schools is contrary to the ideals of the Christian religion," states a report adopted by Methodist ministers of the Pacific Northwest in session in Portland recently in a seminar on world peace.

The body pledged itself to work to make military training in land-grant colleges an elective rather than a compulsory subject.

The report stated that military courses should be made optional in all schools and colleges and as a substitute peace-time service activities should be taught, such as first aid, social service, history of the peace movement and international relations.

Because the body of ministers felt that an "untoward incident" during the proposed naval maneuvers in the north Pacific might precipitate war, they voted to endeavor to awaken their churches and communities to this danger and to obtain vigorous protests to the President of the United States against the maneuvers.

Diving Tube Tested

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—A diving tube, perfected by Simon Lake, submarine inventor, was tested April 2 by representatives of a syndicate planning to work on the sunken liner Lusitania. The salvage engineers were reported favorably impressed.

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Jubilee Year Promises Much Golf Activity

Important Fixtures Will Follow Each Other Closely in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—King George's Jubilee Year promises to provide one of the busiest seasons that British golfers have ever known. Major play started March 26 with the opening of the annual Oxford-Cambridge match at Burnham and Berrow, and between April and the end of June important events follow each other in rapid succession, culminating with the open championship at Muirfield. Last year the British open was won by a Britisher for the first time since 1923, and great interest will lie this season in Henry Cotton's efforts to retain his title. One understands that his duties as professional at the Waterloo Club, in Belgium, will prevent Cotton from taking part in ordinary money-prize tournaments, prior to the big event of the season.

A strong challenge in the "open" from the United States is hoped for. Details of the American cracks' intentions are not at hand; but Gene Sarazen, Macdonald Smith, Tom Armour, Leo Diegel, Horton Smith and Walter Hagen have been mentioned as probable entrants. After all, Americans are entitled to feel something like a proprietary interest in the British "open," for it has been won by a golfer from the United States 10 times in the last 12 years—by Walter Hagen in 1924, 1928 and 1929; Jim Barnes in 1925; R. T. Jones Jr., in 1926, 1927 and 1930; T. D. Armour in 1931, Gene Sarazen in 1932 and Densmore Shute in 1933.

The Amateurs

The British open amateur championship is scheduled for the week starting May 20, on the course of the Royal Lytham and St. Anne's Club. This championship is at present held by an American, W. Lawson Little Jr., a student from Stanford University, who made history last year by defeating his opponent James Wallace, of Troon, Scotland, in the final by the crushing margin of 14 and 13. No other instance is known of such an overwhelming victory in a major tournament in either Britain or America. C. Ross Somerville, four times amateur champion of Canada, has announced his intention of competing this year, with seven of his countrymen. And, of course, an invasion from the United States is also expected. May 22 will see the commencement of the British women's championship in Ireland at Newcastle, County Down, and June 15 the spotlight will switch across the English Channel for the men's amateur match between England and France at La Boulie, Versailles.

The standard of golf in France, as, indeed, in most other continental countries, has risen considerably in recent years, and the Anglo-French match is expected to be a close affair. In July several important competitions will be decided on the Continent and it will be in full accord with precedent if British golfers figure prominently in them. Last year several resounding successes came the way of Britishers abroad, notably Pamela Barton's great victory in the French open championship for women and Alfred Padgham's triumph in the German open championship. A topic of absorbing interest in feminine golfing circles is the selection of a team to tour in Australia at the end of the year. Last winter a men's team went on tour "down under." It was captained by the Hon. Michael Scott, the British amateur champion of 1933, and included Jack McLean, the British Walker Cup player who toured in America with Hagen a few years ago. The team did very well in its matches and McLean was the leading amateur in the Melbourne Centenary tournament.

One of the most interesting tournaments is that in April for the Halford-Hewitt Cup at Deal. This competition has become extremely popular and it is now "the" Old Boys' sports gathering of the year. This festival of the old school tie brings together hundreds of players from different schools, and the tournament takes the form of a team contest on "knock-out" lines.

At the end of April the English native men's championship will be decided at Hollinwell, near Nottingham. Not the least valuable function served by this event is that it usually brings "unknowns" to the fore at a time when the "tigers" are not properly into their stride. April will also be the month for some intriguing matches—men versus women at Stoke Poges, combined amateur and professional foursomes at Addington, and an inter-family tournament waged by pairs of fathers and sons at West Hill.

The Professionals

Apart from the British championship and the open and professional championships of Scotland, Ireland and Wales afterward, the chief competitive interest for paid players is the series of money-prize competitions on the card, promoted by newspapers and trade interests. The doings of the stars will be watched with special care this year, because in September the pick of the professionals will be sent to America to defend the Ryder Cup. This trophy is played for biennially in Britain and the United States, between the professionals of Great Britain and America. When they last met at Ainsdale, Eng., in 1933, the Britishers won on the last green by 6½ points to 5½.

The English native championship for women is arranged as usual (regardless of the elements) for the month of October, and the season will end with one of the most popular team fixtures, the mixed foursomes competition at Worplesdon.

So far we have touched only upon the golf of players in the first class. The rest of the club members are busy with their ambitions focused on lowering their handicap figures and beating their best previous round for the home course. And a word or two must be said about the players on public links, now more numerous than they have ever been before. Their enthusiasm testifies that golf need not be "exclusive" to be highly enjoyable.

Preparing for British Women's Golf Championship Season of 1935

© Sport & General

Pamela Barton, English Champion of France, Practices With Mashie-Niblick Under Eagle Eye of Famous Professional, Archie Compton.

McNamara Selects Ten Greatest Six Day Bike Riders

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4 (AP)—Reggie McNamara, 41-year-old "Iron-Man" of six-day bicycle riders, yesterday selected Alfred Letourner of France as the greatest professional rider he has seen or competed against in his 35 years of racing.

"Letourner, without question, is the greatest of all time," McNamara said as he selected the 10 best in the sport. "The Frenchman has more heart than any rider I've ever ridden against or seen, has speed to burn, is smart, has perfect timing, and knows when to apply the pressure."

McNamara, native Australian and now a resident of Newark, N. J., is competing in the current six-day grind in Buffalo, his 116th race as a six-day rider.

Bobby Walthour Sr., of Atlanta, Ga., old-time star, is missing from McNamara's list of the best riders which includes in order Letourner, Franco Georgetti of Italy, Frank L. Kramer of Newark, N. J., Torchy Peden of Canada, Walter Rutt of Germany, Gerard Debaets of Belgium, Pete Van Kempen of Holland, Alfred Goulet of Australia, Oscar Egg of Switzerland, Fred Spencer of Nutley, N. J.

Georgetti, Peden, Debaets, Spencer and Letourner are the only ones among the 10 who are riding now. McNamara said Georgetti is the greatest of motor-paced riders and also is a great sprinter. "Georgetti is at the top of his career," McNamara said, "and he has made a wonderful comeback after slipping."

The "Iron Man" says Kramer, now a racing official, wasn't a first class six-day rider, but deserves ranking for his great sprinting ability. Freddie Spencer is included because of the fact he won three United States sprint championships, the "Iron Man" said.

Sporting Around the Hub

JUDGE JOSEPH W. MONAHAN of Sandy Burr Country Club, Wayland, has been elected president of the Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League. Judge Monahan succeeds Alvah W. Rydstrom, former Massachusetts Golf Association president, and now of New York. Other officers elected at the M. G. A. offices yesterday were: Julian Hargraves, Framingham, and C. Searles Reed, Thorny Lea, Brockton, vice-presidents; Fred J. Corcoran, handicapper of M. G. A., secretary. The executive committee will comprise Carl Sheppard, South Shore Country Club, Hingham; S. K. Bruce, Bear Hill Golf Club; Robert Mosher, Bellevue, and Howard Dunbar, Worcester. The Trapelo Golf Club will be invited to join the league, and one other club will receive an invitation, making it a 10-club affair. The first matches are scheduled for April 28.

Pat Hanley, coach of the Boston University football squad, will put his charges through a 10-minute daily period of rope skipping for the remainder of the spring training season. Dr. Harmon, baseball coach at Boston University, plans to cut his squad to 25 men after today's practice. The opening ball game is scheduled with Harvard on April 10.

"Play Ball," the movie which takes the spectator behind the scenes, giving him a thorough education in the fundamentals of the great American game, will start an eight-day run in the Grand Hall of the Mechanics Building this coming Saturday. There will be four showings between 2 and 5 p. m. and three showings between 7 and 9 p. m. every day except Sunday. The picture is being shown in connection with the General Motors Spring Show. An admission charge of 10 cents takes in the auto show as well as the American League film, which was written and supervised by George Moriarty, noted umpire.

The fourth annual New England candlepin bowling championship finals will be rolled on various Hub alleys, beginning April 15 and continuing until May 3. There will be competition for both men and women. All entries and inquiries should be addressed to Bill Winch, secretary, 669 Atlantic Avenue, Boston. Telephone, Devonshire 8165. The tournament is sponsored by the New England Bowling Association.

The Curtis Hall Municipal Pool will open today after being practically closed for weeks. The Boston Swimming Club girls will get in their first practice today.

Al Mathers, captain of the basketball team, and Dick Lynch, varsity football player, have joined Boston University's field events squad at Nickerson Field. Lynch will practice with the shotput and Mathers will throw the discus.

Northeastern University's track and field squad will report for its first outdoor practice at Huntington Field, Brookline, today. A squad of about 40 candidates is expected to report to the coaches.

Three Chess Players in Tie

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—With three of the four contestants for the H-Y-P-D individual chess championship title tied for first place with two games won and one lost, the title is expected to be decided today at the Marshall Chess Club when these players—Edward J. Jackson '36 and Edgar T. McCormick '36 of Princeton and Erich W. Marchand '36 of Harvard—meet in an extra series of games. The third round was played yesterday and the most important game was the one in which McCormick defeated Jackson in 32 moves. McCormick played the black men in a Queen's gambit declined. In the other game Marchand defeated E. M. Schara Jr. '37 of Dartmouth in 53 moves.

Bonniwell Is Honored

Special from Monitor Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, captain and forward on this year's Dartmouth varsity basketball team, was presented a loving cup by the Dartmouth Alumni Association at a dinner at the University Club last night. Bonniwell led the individual scorers in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championships race this last winter with 53 floor goals and 38 from the foul line for a total of 144 points.

College Baseball Results

Penn A. C. 10, Princeton 0.
Harvard 3, Annapolis 3.
Rutgers 7, Williams 6.
William & Mary 4, Dartmouth 2.
Maryland 10, Cornell 1.
Columbia 7, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Illinois 6, Illinois Wes. 3.

Princeton Elects Keppel

PRINCETON, N. J., April 4—Gordon Keppel '36 of New York has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity crew for this spring. He rowed No. 7 in the junior varsity of last year.

College Lacrosse Result

St. John's 13, Dartmouth 1.

Chicago Team Wins Amateur Hockey Title

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—The Baby Ruth Hockey Club of Chicago defeated the Boston Olympics of Boston here last night by a score of 3 to 0, to win the National A. A. U. hockey championship. The Baby Ruths won on total goals of 4 to 2.

Entering the game one goal behind as a result of their 2-to-1 trimming last Sunday at Madison Square Garden, New York, the Ruths staged a rally in the opening five minutes of the third period. Savella and Soumi teamed up for the series, tying goal in 3m. 20s. Savella, who had not been on the ice all evening, made a quick charge with Rozinka and on the first play, carried the puck into the Olympic territory and passed to Soumi in front of the net, where the latter dented the net.

Richards and La Prairie collaborated in the second goal less than a minute later. The Ruths stormed the Olympic goal and in an effort to clear, Palmer drove the puck toward the line but La Prairie intercepted the shot and made a quick pass to Richards, who found a hole between the goal post and Moone's left leg.

The third goal came in 12m. 40s., when Saari and Soumi drew away with the puck in one of the five-man rushes by the Olympics. Saari carried the puck, closely followed by Garrison, but broke away and passed to Soumi who had little trouble in fooling Moone. Up until the last period, the Olympic squad out-skated the Chicago squad and came close to counting. The summary:

Baby Ruths		Olympics
Geshal, lw	rw, Harris
Nichols, c	c, Spain
Schotzlein, rw	lw, Palmer
Schaefer, ld	rd, Garrison
La Prairie, rd	ld, Langmaid
Poulin, g	g, Moone

Score—Chicago Baby Ruths 3, Boston Olympics 0. Goals—Soumi 2, La Prairie for Chicago. Assists—Savella, Richards, Saari for Chicago. Spares—Pleban, Richards, Rozinka, Saari, Sames, Savella, Soumi for Chicago; Lax, Letournau, McDonell, Rowe, A. Smith, Splaine for Boston. Referees—Jack Cleary and Russ Lavelle. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Pickups

THERE are more ways than one to reach the headlines. Dizzy Dean's name is portrayed in large type when that interesting individual is either very, very good or very, very bad. The latest escapade reached the top of the page in the latter classification. His originality is weakening however, for he merely repeats a 'bad boy' stunt of last year—missing a train.

Along with Dizzy were three others classed as miscreants. The most valuable player (Dizzy) in the National League 1934 season now owes the Cardinal management $100. Punishment to the others found Charley Gelbert assessed $50, Red Worthington and Charley Wilson sent back to the home office for further consideration. Frankie Frisch is not merely a manager in name, he means business.

Judge Fuchs of the Braves and Tom Yawkey of the Red Sox have season passes to the "weeping wall." The judge secured Babe Ruth, the most colorful ball player available, at considerable expense, and his spring training debut in the Boston uniform has lived up to the merest shadow of the once great "Babe." Yawkey expended nearly $400,000 in two ball players—Lefty Grove and Manager Joe Cronin. Grove proved a "bust" last year, and now Cronin creates a scare by a spring training injury. There is still a chance that all three will prove their worth, but the anxiety must be a strain. Anyway, Boston fandom must recognize that they owe these two owners at least an "A" for effort.

If Chuck Klein regains his 1933 stride the Chicago Cubs may prove a better club than the critics now rate them. Even if Klein merely improves over last year and the Cubs find another good starting pitcher they will be ready to go places.

Buck Jordan, Brave's first baseman, calmly walked out of the training camp when the management failed to offer the terms he felt were coming to him and left the position wide open to Babe Ruth. Whether he realized or not then, the Babe has since failed to display major league ability as a first sacker and now the club needs Jordan more than ever.

Spring training victories and defeats are always discounted somewhat. Various reasons for this can be given; the players are only getting in condition, pitchers are below standard and most important of all the lineups are sprinkled with recruits. Particularly has the last reason been prominent in the games played by Bill Terry's Giants. Terry has used his recruits often and long, win or lose.

Rogers Hornsby is preparing himself for some active playing. He has analyzed his St. Louis Browns as needing more batting punch. If that is the glaring weakness and the manager even approaches his former great hitting ability the Browns should remedy their weakness.

Maine Elects Joel Marsh

ORONO, Maine, April 4 (AP)—Theodore S. Curtis, University of Maine faculty manager of athletics, said last night Joel W. Marsh of Scarsdale, N. Y., had been elected honorary captain of the college relay team. Marsh, outstanding track man in his four years here, climaxed the last indoor season by setting a new mark of 1m. 58 4-5s. in the 880-yard run at the University Club meet in Boston.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

April 3

Cleveland (A) 6, New York (N) 1.
Brooklyn (N) 16, St. Louis (A) 10.
Philadelphia (N) 9, Cincinnati (N) 5.
Chicago (A) 11, Galveston (TL) 1.
Pittsburgh (N) 5, Galveston (TL) 2.
Philadelphia (A) 7, Syracuse (IL) 4.
St. Louis (N) 11, Ozark All Stars 2.

College Tennis Results

Dartmouth 9, Pinehurst C. C. 0.
Annapolis 9, Tufts 0.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Baseball Experts Have Voted

NOW that the baseball experts have named the order in which the National and American League clubs will finish the 1935 championship pennant races, all that the fans have to do between now and the end of the respective races is to watch the 16 clubs play the game and see just how good prophets and experts are. Considering the fact that so many things happen during a baseball season which cannot be foreseen, the experts do a pretty good job. But whether they do or not, the baseball fan is looking forward to their selections each spring and he makes much use of them in arguing pro and con with his friends. It is surprising how varied some of the selections can be and that some of the discussions which arise are keen in nature and long in existence is not to be wondered at.

Only One to Repeat

It is interesting to note that the experts are giving only one of the 1934 champions a chance to repeat this summer and that honor goes to the St. Louis Nationals who not only won their league pennant last year, but came through to take the World Series. Detroit, which furnished the surprise of the American League race of 1934, is not picked to come through again this year, the selection going to Cleveland, with Detroit dropped to third place, the "Ruthless" New York Yankees being given the runner-up place. Fourth position in this race is given to the Red Sox, with Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis and Chicago trailing in that order. While I can see great promise in the Cleveland team, I was one of the minority who preferred to string along with Detroit. The 1934 winners are a young team and, while I recognize it is being very optimistic to believe that things will break as well with them this summer as was the case last year, I still like them to repeat. After considering first and second-place clubs, it looks as if there were at least four more teams in the junior circuit which must be considered as possible contenders. The Red Sox, provided Lefty Grove comes through with 20 or more victories and Manager Joe Cronin is in shape to play his best ball, are a very dangerous club; the Athletics, with the astute Connie Mack at the helm, need only a little better pitching than they had in 1934 to put them in the running, and Washington under Bucky Harris and with better breaks should be well up in the race. St. Louis is due to show improvement, in fact, the Chicago White Sox appear to be the only team in the circuit which promises to be outclassed.

Giants Vs. Cardinals

To me the New York Giants look the best in the National League this year. The acquisition of Dick Bartell is going to make a whole lot of difference in the team and, with the pitching staff at full strength during the entire season, Manager Terry should be able to pilot his team back to the pennant. It is hard to believe that they will have another slump such as took place during the last three weeks of the 1934 race. The players learned a real lesson then and there is every reason to believe that they have profited by it. The Cardinals are expected to be fully as strong this year as last with the two Deans expected to carry the team to 40 or 50 victories during the season. The competition will, however, be keener this year than last and there is some question as to whether or not St. Louis will be enough stronger to meet this condition. The experts have picked Chicago and Pittsburgh for third and fourth places, which is just the opposite from the writer's selection. Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati are the selections for the rest of the teams, which is the same as the writer picked. The start of the season is now about two weeks away and may the best teams win.

Over the Net

LAKE ERIE College of Painesville, Ohio, which staged the Mary K. Browne invitation tennis tournament for girls last year with a great deal of success, is anxious to act as host to an even greater number of girls this June. Miss Browne, United States singles tennis champion in 1912, 1913 and 1914, is a member of the physical education department. Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, won the first Mary K. Browne tournament. Miss Hollinger came on East last December to win the United States indoor girls' championship at the Longwood Covered Courts.

Lake Erie desires to make the Mary K. Browne net tournament the equal to the one for college girls conducted by Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline on the Longwood Cricket Club's grass courts each June. Kathryn Pearson of the Rice Institute, Texas, won the college girls' title last season. Anyone desiring information regarding the June matches at Lake Erie may write to the department of physical education, Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

Billy Reese, in charge of the Biltmore Tennis Club courts, Atlanta, Ga., has announced a southern professional championship tournament for May 24, 25 and 26. Reese talked over plans for the event with Bill Tilden recently.

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"The world needs this play at this time."—Richard B. Harrison. "☆☆☆☆ (Four Stars)" — Daily News. The Green Pastures. PRICES all perf's: 55c to $3.30, Tax Included. Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed and Sat., 2:40. 44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. LAc. 4-7135

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SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Use Sears Convenient Time Payment Plan. SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO. S. SALINA at W. RAYNOR

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SYRACUSE, N. Y. — DEY'S Featuring New Spring Fashions ... direct from Hollywood

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April Sale O'Neill Quality Silks Now On! Save on Fine Quality Fabrics. O'Neill's, CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON, BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD. — Clarence W. Ritter, Flowers for Easter. 1908 North Charles Street. Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

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A smart oxford that has gained immediate popularity. Black or brown kid brightened by light stitching. Very comfortable.

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"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

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NEW YORK CITY

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5

The NEW Croquignole

Ringlet Ends
Self Setting Permanent Wave—
ABSOLUTELY DIFFERENT—Now offered to Monitor Readers for $5.00
13 West 39th St., Nr. 5th Ave.
Penna. 6-6695
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Let's Go Walking

This Spring get out and walk in Cowards and you'll learn more about Spring joy than you ever knew before. No more sitting in a car or glued to a park bench just because your feet are out of tune with walking. Tune in with Spring by wearing properly fitted Cowards.

There are 79 different Coward lasts (shapes) to choose from in 509 styles.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW SPRING STYLES

WOMEN'S
Style with Comfort
SHOES
•
MEN'S
Dress and Orthopedic
SHOES
•
CHILDREN'S
Graduated Arch
SHOES
•
Expert Fitting

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SPECIAL AGENT FOR
HANAN SHOES
21 BOND STREET
Opp. Loeser's TRI. 5-4066

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SHIRTS $1.55

Fully cut and thoroughly tailored of a better grade, lustrous broadcloth.

THE MAN'S STORE—STREET FLOOR

LOESER'S

FULTON at BOND, BROOKLYN TRIANGLE 5-8100

Chemists Chart World Paths

Symbols and Formulas Translated Into Better and Cheaper Building Materials and Fuels—Rich Contribution Made to Conservation of Minerals and Woods

(Continued from Page 1)

bling glass—so closely in fact that the material can be used for lenses.

But paradoxically, the use of this synthetic glass is mainly in the manner it differs from glass. It can be turned, carved, cut or chiseled. It is transparent, even to light outside the human range and can be made in any color by adding dye when it is in a liquid stage.

In view of the fact that a complete glass hotel has been built in Britain on the Barnby-upon-Don road near Doncaster, and the fact that the new glass was discovered to be very resistant to water and warm to the touch, a definite question is left to be answered regarding its use for building purposes. The effect of a similar building lined with the new substance, warm, clear, light, colored, molded and shaped, may well be imagined.

Exploitation of Coal

Another branch of chemical research which is highly interesting to Britain concerns the exploitation of coal. With suitable plant, it is now possible to obtain from coal, air and water such valuable products as fertilizers, ammonia, resins, perfume, synthetic glass, nitric acid and gasoline. With more ingenious chemical processes, dyestuffs and alkalies are also extracted. According to the British Air Ministry, it would be possible, should occasion arise, to use the coal industry to produce every gallon of petrol needed for British motors.

Also developed by the Imperial Chemical Industries is a new use for dry ice to freeze metals, so that difficult fittings in engineering can be made. This "dry ice" is the same solidified carbon dioxide used by "Stop Me" wagon proprietors for keeping ice cream cold.

Where it was formerly necessary to heat a cylinder block before fitting in the lining, engineers now use dry ice to freeze and shrink the inner member so that it will slide in easily and expand slowly under normal temperature, to fit tightly. Thus the same end is accomplished without weakening the metal by heating.

Changes in Atomic Table

But while industrial chemists engage in practical applications of chemistry, announcements from the Cavendish laboratories threaten to upset the whole of chemistry's atomic weight table.

Sir Henry Cavendish, in whose honor the laboratories were named, discovered ordinary hydrogen which is taken as a unit of weight among other chemicals. The recognized weights of all other elements depend upon this lightest gas. Thus last week's announcement of a change in the atomic weight of hydrogen from 1.0078 to 1.0081, means that tables of weights in present chemistry books are now obsolete.

Lord Rutherford explains that the trouble has centered in the ratio of the weights of oxygen and hydrogen in water which erred by one part in 4000. All of which accounts for the trouble "atom splitters" have had in trying to account for weight discrepancies in their transmutation processes. These discrepancies led to vain searching for additional particles similar to protons and electrons.

Revision of Theories

But perhaps the most revolutionary thought in chemistry today is the feeling that the story of the origin of the earth and all the different elements in the crust may have to be revised or rescinded.

Rather than an earth which is slowly running down and cooling, the latest belief is that it is being constantly built up by bombardments of radiation. The heat within the earth may not be heat remaining from a time when the planet was a ball of fire, but heat resulting from tremendous pressure.

Champion of this theory is Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, professor of chemistry at the University of California. To his recent postulation that penetrating cosmic rays may have caused the formation of the varied elements found in the top few miles of the earth's crust, he now adds:

"I believe that all of the elements of atomic weights higher than those of iron and nickel are formed by the constant addition of neutrons with an occasional emission of electrons. Therefore, in addition to known cosmic rays, the earth's surface is being bombarded with at least an equal number of neutrons of very low energy."

Opposing Arguments

However, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, eminent California physicist, begs to differ. Dr. Lewis, he says, forgets that cosmic ray penetration goes down no more than one quarter of a mile beneath the surface.

Furthermore, Dr. Millikan explained to the Monitor, "there is no need of such an explanation, for simple chemical processes can account for all the elements. Naturally there is some building up going on, perhaps traceable to radiation, but not enough to account for the formation of the earth's crust as we know it now."

Dr. Lewis, however, meets this argument with the declaration that "there is no reason to suppose that the materials of the earth's crust have necessarily been formed since the earth was a separate entity. Some of the material might have been there at the time, if there was such a time, when the earth separated from the sun."

The cosmic rays which enter into this modern picture of the atom so fundamentally, are believed to have had their origin when time began (if it ever had a beginning) and apparently come to earth from the depths of space.

Study of these rays naturally leads to experimental work in the region beyond the earth's atmosphere. Now that chemistry has brought better understanding of what Aristotle's four elements of matter—earth, fire, air and water—contain, the next step is to find out what these rays are that come to earth from everywhere yet nowhere, through a medium called "ether" which may turn out to be only the absence of something.

Baffled by Origins

Meanwhile, another field which interests chemists is the desire to know what makes the "wheels go round" in living things. Try as he will, the chemist is apparently baffled when it comes to duplicating the greatest transformation of all, that of changing inorganic elements into organic structures.

Fields that for a long time have been barren and brown suddenly spring into activity and become clothed with green grass, exquisite flowers, stately trees. But not a single blade of grass, not a fertile seed, not even an amoeba, can the chemist produce in his laboratory.

He may describe perfectly every chemical element that goes into a bean pod, carefully weigh and put together just the proper amounts of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, iodine, iron, etc., yet when his beans are done—they won't grow; nor would they make a satisfactory diet for Saturday night's supper.

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COATS and SUITS . . . $15 up

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NEW YORK CITY

Gatti Ends Silence

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Giulio Gatti-Casazza, retiring director of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, broke his silence yesterday.

In one of the exceedingly rare intervals of talkativeness that have come to the bearded Gatti in the 27 years of his friendly despotism at the "Met," he strolled far afield in memory—back to the time when as a boy he tagged Verdi, his hero, through the streets of his native Ferrara.

Mr. Gatti sails for Italy and retirement April 27, but with reporters he left such comments as these:

"Without imagination there is no strength to move and interest the public. . . .

"We need a Verdi, a Wagner. A Wagner? That is asking too much, perhaps, but one must pray. . . .

"A good voice is worthless without the communicative force which every great artist has. . . .

"All artists have a feminine side and they must be managed. . . .

"I think, perhaps, that I was born a director. . . ."

Earle Adds Women's Work Bill to Must List

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 4 (AP)—An Administration bill to limit women's working hours joined three others in Governor Earle's labor-welfare program in the Senate April 1, while that body turned to further discussions of means for obtaining new funds.

The House approved a measure to reduce women's working hours from 54 to 40 each week. The bill was the object of Republican attacks last week as a dozen amendments were submitted by the minority side of the House.

Britain's Finest Worsteds Authentically Styled

ROGERS PEET HAND-TAILORED

Into our $75 and $85 suits for Spring we have hand-tailored the finest imported fabrics. We believe our presentation embraces a choice of selection unsurpassed in America.

Other Rogers Peet hand-tailored suits from $45.

Rogers Peet Company

In New York:
Fifth Avenue at 41st; Broadway at Liberty, Warren, 13th and 35th Sts.
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield.

Shaving a Field of Its Crop of Lettuce

New Machine for Mass Harvesting of Vegetables in California

Used in "Salad Bowls" of Southern Part of the State, It Takes in 12 Rows of Lettuce and Loads the Heads Into Bins.

Silly 'Ads' Lose Pull for Women Who Seek Facts

Beauty 'Blurbs' and Paid Testimonials Also No Longer Effective

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Can it be that the advertising copy writers who have been urging women to be glamorous, irresistible and what not by using this lotion or that toothbrush, have missed their mark?

Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, in touch with great numbers of women magazine readers through her position as director of the good citizenship bureau of the Woman's Home Companion, told advertising men and women here recently that she thought this type of advertising was no longer effective. Women are tired of it, she said. They prefer facts.

They don't care, either, for advertising that discusses in detail human ailments and how to relieve them. Extravagant medical advertising bores them, said Mrs. Richardson.

And what do they like? Mrs. Richardson gave her answer to a joint meeting of the Chicago Federated Advertising Club, sponsored by the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago.

They like pictures. They like color and beauty in advertising. And they want specific statements, said the magazine specialist.

Testimonials, she thought, had been overdone. She told of her experience in addressing a group of rural women in Kentucky. After talking about advertising she asked if there were any questions.

"Up rose a woman, gaunt and tall, from the hill country," Mrs. Richardson recalled. "Her skin was the color and texture of sole leather. I don't doubt she had walked to the nearest bus, probably she had ridden a mule.

"She said, 'Lady, what do them motion picture stars and society women get for recommending beds and cold cream?'"

The intelligent advertising agency has already begun to purge its copy of those features which offend the intelligent reading public, this magazine writer declared. But she thought definite educational work would have to be done in behalf of good advertising if women's faith in it was to be restored.

Belle Bruno HATS
542 Madison Avenue
Bet. 54th and 55th Sts.
NEW YORK CITY
DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY

Gowns
Junior, Misses' and Women's
12.95—29.50
PAULINE BERWIN
801 Lexington Ave.
Cor. 62nd St.
Regent 4-5891
NEW YORK CITY

Two-piece linen . . .
5.95
and two-colored linen if you like; maize with brown, white with navy. Or all white, all green, all flesh. A charming bib and tucker look to it, with very very good tailored details. Sizes 14 to 20.
Budget Cotton Shop, Second Floor
Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK CITY

Lettuce Harvester Cuts Wide Swath In California Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—Cradle and sickle methods for harvesting lettuce have been challenged here on the coast of California by a new machine which cuts a wide swath through the near-by vegetable fields.

It is the invention of E. H. Spiegl, Salinas rancher, who developed it especially to harvest his 1800-acre crop of tender lettuce. Both time and money are said to have been saved in its application to the broad vegetable tracts that make Salinas one of the "salad bowls" of the United States.

Modeling his device after the fashion of a grain harvester, Mr. Spiegl built a long conveyor and bench to be suspended over 12 rows of lettuce. Pulled by a heavy tractor, followed by a trailer, the harvester loads the lettuce into bins as it is carried up the belt and dropped onto the trailer.

Twelve hand cutters work behind the conveyor, selecting the mature heads of lettuce and tossing them on the moving belt. As it travels upward toward the trailer a foreman gives the lettuce its first inspection.

Unused Riches

Many people have jewels they never wear which might profitably be sold or exchanged for others.

Turn your old gold trinkets, out-of-date, old jewelry, diamonds, etc., into cash at

BENNETT BROTHERS, Inc.
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175 Broadway, At Cortlandt St., 2nd fl.
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Reflecting Your Personality
Paris Replicas at thrift prices $3 to $10

Shoe of the Year!
Top note from Pediforme Easter parade. Ask for "Her Grace"—Blue, Black, Tan and White Kid!
$10 & 10.50
New York, 36 W. 36th Street
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St. and 838 Flatbush Avenue
Fordham, 2474 Morris Ave.
New Rochelle, 545 North
East Orange, 29 Washington Place
Pediforme

W. & J. SLOANE
575 FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET
NEW YORK

Custom-Made Slipcovers
For sofa, easy chair and wing chair
43.75
A wide selection of linens, chintzes and cretonnes from which to choose. Made by our own Craftsmen, these covers fit like permanent upholstery. Have them each in a different material if you wish—or all alike. Our decorators will be glad to advise you on your color schemes . . . without charge.

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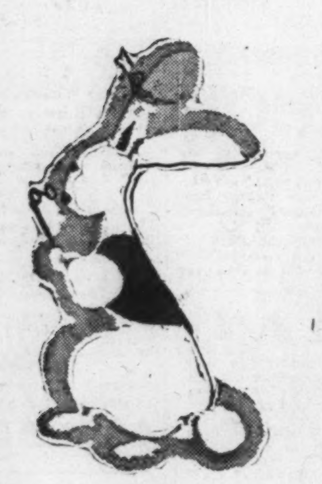

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. . . it's none too early to start thinking of this most important summer protection . . . Altman has the advantage of great vaults right here in the store, where your furs are under constant supervision . . . all cleaning, restoring, and altering are attended to by skilled and experienced furriers . . . and the added advantages of this expert care are yours at a cost which is no higher.

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Fifth Ave. at 34th St. New York • East Orange • White Plains

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Kadir Bat Wins His Spurs

By Alfreda Proctor

EARLY each morning, before the face of the sun was showing above the snow-capped hills around the village, Kadir Bat and his cousin, Asan Baba, the Lambardar's son, set out for school. Kadir Bat was an orphan, living in his uncle's home in the hills of northern India, and Asan Baba, who was a little older than he, was inclined to be boastful of his superior strength and bravery, and of his father's wealth.

"Has not my father the finest house in the village?" he would say. "See, it is covered with a white coat of lime, while all the others are but huts of mud."

"It is indeed a fine house," Kadir Bat would agree, "and fortunate are we to live therein." Which was, as he well knew, exactly what Asan Baba desired him to say.

Asan Baba did not like lessons, and found the work hard. Very often he grumbled to his father about it.

"Why should I have to learn to multiply 42 by 64?" he asked. "That is no man's sport. Can I not fish well in the rushing river where the snow trout live? Am I not brave enough to go out against the balu (bear) that spoils our crops?"

"My son," replied his father, "you are both clever and brave, but nevertheless it is well that you should learn this book lore and counting, for some day it is possible that you may be Lambardar and collect the taxes of the village."

After this Asan Baba tried hard to do his lessons, because he hoped to be Lambardar or head man of the village some day. And so he would recite his arithmetic tables as loudly as he could, sitting on the schoolroom floor, and shaking his head and body from the waist to and fro as he repeated the drawled formula. But once out of school he was as a caged bird set free, forgetting his lessons in the time of two heart beats.

Kadir Bat's New Friend

Kadir Bat, on the other hand, found it much easier to learn in the open air, and taking his writing board and brush and some chalky water for ink would climb up into some isolated spot in the hills and there sit down to work undisturbed. Even in the very cold weather, with his warm, if patched, coat and thick felt boots, the little scholar would do this, warming one hand at a time in the folds of his goat-skin shawl. Sometimes in the warmer weather, when he could get no further with his studies, he would lie down among the iris roots that grow in the hills and dream of how, one day, he would go out into the world to learn and become wise, as wise as some of the pilgrims who passed through the village.

It happened that once as he lay thus a gray-bearded old man, wearing a long robe, approached him. His shawl was thrown around his thin shoulders, his loosely-wound turban was discolored from long exposure to the elements. On his feet he wore sandals of plaited straw. In his right hand he carried a staff and in his left a clay pot filled with hot charcoal. He smiled down at the boy.

"You have been writing, my son?" he queried.

"Yes, father," replied Kadir Bat, as he politely rose to his feet.

"Let us sit together," suggested the stranger. "Your hands are cold," he added, placing the pot of charcoal between them.

Kadir Bat thanked him.

"Do you desire to be a great scholar, my son?" the old man asked.

"As learned as you, father," replied Kadir Bat.

But the old man shook his head, sadly. "Then you will not be learned at all," he said, "for I can neither read nor write. Yet in the great town, beyond these hills, I have seen many wonderful schools."

A Distressing Comparison

Kadir Bat looked at the old man with wide eyes. "Are they so different from the school in the village?" he asked.

The old man nodded.

"I would wish to go there, father," said Kadir Bat.

"And why not, my son? Are you not strong and young? Why should you not go to the great town to learn, if that is your desire?"

"Could I?" said Kadir Bat, kneeling up eagerly.

The stranger rose, and laid a kindly hand on the boy's head.

"That is for you to decide, my son," he said. "But do not leave your home and parents against their wish."

"I have no father and no mother," said Kadir Bat. "I live with the Lambardar, who is the husband of my mother's sister."

"Then, for the present, they are your parents. Obey them. Tomorrow, early, I travel farther in my pilgrimage to the holy caves. But I may see you again when I return."

That night, as he lay wakeful on his charpoy—the bed of wooden poles over which are stretched ropes to form the "springs"—Kadir Bat heard the usual murmur of conversation in the adjoining public rooms, for the house was the meeting-place of the men of the village, and of strangers too. Suddenly he started up at the sound of a voice that seemed familiar.

"The son of your wife's sister," the voice was saying, "does he not live with you? A wise child, is he not?"

"Yes, he abides under my roof. As to whether he is wise or not I cannot say," the Lambardar replied. "In matters of other sort he knows less than nothing, and at the thought of hunting the balu his heart turns to water."

Kadir Bat went hot with shame, for he knew the words were true. When the other boys went with the men of the village to seek out the bear that spoiled the fields of grain, Kadir Bat remained behind, or went with his little cousin Souriva to gather wild strawberries. He was a coward. No wonder Asan Baba and his friends scorned and laughed at him. He wished he had asked the old pilgrim how to become brave. Was bravery taught in the schools in the great town?

It was two or three days before he had an opportunity of going to the hill again, because he had been helping to gather wood for the winter fires. But as soon as he could he set out with his writing materials, and finding a warm, sunny place sat down and began to work.

Asan Baba's Peril

He was in the middle of a difficult piece of mental arithmetic when a sudden shout made him look up. Further up the hill stood his cousin, Asan Baba, cringing and apparently stiff with fear, while higher up still was a great, black bear, swaying on its hind legs, and showing the cream-colored "Y" on its wide black breast.

Kadir Bat leaped to his feet. "Run, Asan Baba!" he yelled, "run here, to me." For, little as he knew about hunting, Kadir Bat realized that once the bear started to run down the hill it would pitch forward and roll in a ball of fur and cruelly sharp claws, knocking the boy over in its progress.

But Asan Baba seemed not to hear, and to Kadir Bat's horror remained unmoved in the very path of danger.

Without pausing to think, Kadir Bat shot across the intervening space that separated him from his cousin, and throwing him to the ground, stretched himself over his body. Instinctively he clasped his own hands at the back of his neck to break any possible blow from those heavy clawed "pags," and almost breathlessly awaited the coming of the bear.

Squealing and squeaking, the bulky form of the animal came hurtling down, rolling over the prostrate forms of the two boys. Squealing and squeaking it went bounding on until it came to a stop against a tree in the valley. But before it had time to regain its feet Kadir Bat and Asan Baba were racing homeward.

The villagers, warned by Asan Baba's friends who had run back with news of the bear, came out to meet them, and with them came the Lambardar. Excitedly Asan Baba told how, playing in the forest, they had disturbed the black bear, and how he had been warned of his danger by Kadir Bat—Kadir Bat the water-hearted.

A Hope Fulfilled

When he had finished the Lambardar himself stepped forward. "It seems that Kadir Bat has been miscalled," he said, "for, when he saw that the beast was about to approach, rolling in the direction of my son, he, with the courage of a tried hunter, defended him with his own body."

Laying both hands on the boy's shoulders, he looked into the clear brown eyes. "Kadir Bat," he went on, "if you have any wish that I can fulfill you have only to speak."

A quiet voice broke the silence that followed.

"I return to the plains of India, passing through the great town."

The Lambardar turned to the old pilgrim. "You mean?" he queried.

"That I will gladly take the young scholar to the wonder schools if that be his wish."

"Is it your desire, Kadir Bat?" asked the Lambardar.

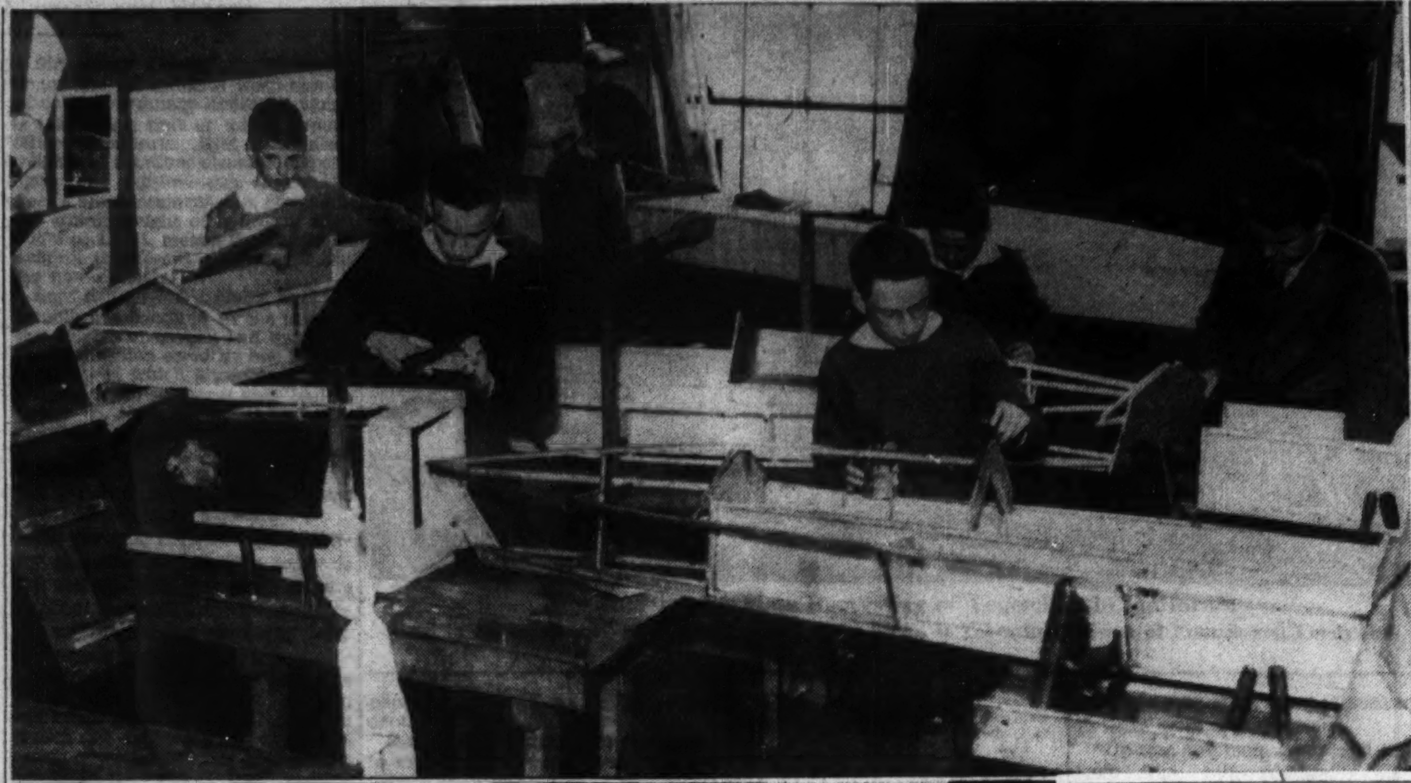
The boy did not answer at once. He looked at little Souriya, at Asan Baba and at his aunt who answered his mute question with a smile.

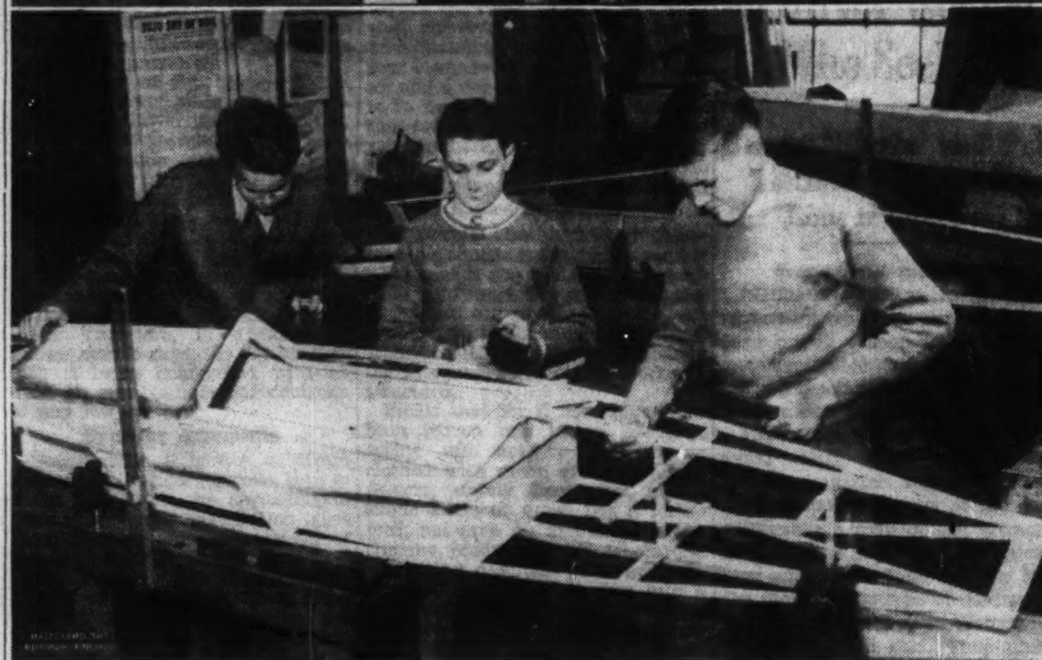
"Go, Kadir Bat," she said. "You have proved your courage, now prove your wisdom."

So Kadir Bat turned to the Lambardar. "Yes," he replied, "it is my wish."

But before he set off with the old pilgrim Kadir Bat drew Souriya aside, for her eyes were full of tears.

"Do not weep, little cousin," he said kindly. "I will return. After the snows, when the irises are in bloom, then I will return."





Getting Ready for Vacation Days—Boys in the Crafts Club of Alice L. Phillips Junior High School, Wellesley Hills, Mass., Building Kayaks

Let's Go Kayaking

KAYAKING is going to be one of the most popular water sports for boys this summer.

And in case you don't know what kayaking is—it's that sport of the Eskimos in which they propel themselves rapidly through the water with a reversible paddle in a tiny craft called a "kayak."

The kayak is as old as the proverbial hills to the Eskimo. It has been his fishing boat for years. He can perhaps manipulate his kayak more expertly than the cleverist team of canoeists. And he probably can make the little boat travel as fast as a speedy outboard motorboat. He has to if he is to eat, for upon his skill of paddle and spear he depends for the greater part of his food supply—fish and seal—which also give him oil for light and skins for warm clothing.

Although the Eskimo probably doesn't know it, his midget craft is fast becoming a popular pleasure boat for boys and girls who spend their summers near lakes or rivers. Several features of the kayak make it a practical knock-about boat for water sport. It is extremely light, weighing less than 10 pounds; it is simple and inexpensive to make and is sturdy and unsinkable.

In the workshops, cellars and garages of many boys all over the United States, Canada and other countries, even now there are kayaks in the making. Industrious lads with an eye for carpentry or mechanics have been working on them in their spare time all winter.

It is not going too far to conjecture that some boys will go into the kayak business and make them to sell at a reasonable profit. This is not out of reach for the boy who has had some experience with tools for although exacting work is necessary, the actual construction is comparatively simple.

Kayak-building is becoming so popular with boys that many schools are making them as part of their project work in the carpentry and handwork departments.

At the Alice L. Phillips Junior High School in Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, boys of the Craft Club—a club in the manual training class—are also planning to form a Kayak Club. Already, about 10 boys are eligible for they are building kayaks under the supervision of their manual training teacher.

So enthusiastic are they about their boats that they work many hours after school on them, stretching canvas, painting, nailing, sandpapering and sawing. There is much delicate work, such as fitting the ribbing on the shell, glueing and nailing the cock-pit, which must be absolutely waterproof; and then there is the shaping by hand of the reversible paddle.

The Wellesley Hills boys said they wanted to plan an overnight trip in their kayaks up the Charles River. The convoy of 10 "ships" would be led by the president of the Kayak Club. Each boat would carry enough supplies for its paddler with one of the kayaks "packing" the tents. The boys say there is no end of fun to be had with a kayak, such as races, "tilting contests," surf-riding and other water sports.

And by the way girls, if brother makes a kayak for you, and you actually use it, it immediately becomes an "umiak." For the name kayak is properly only applied to the boat used by an Eskimo man!

C. G. M.

A New Encyclopedia

Richards Cyclopedia. New York: J. A. Richards, Inc. 24 vols. in 12. $39.50.

A recent encyclopedia for children is the Richards Cyclopedia, edited by Ernest Hunter Wright, professor of English in Columbia University, and Mary Heritage Wright. James A. Richards was managing editor and director of art. There are 12,000 illustrations, for the most part well chosen, though some of the colored plates are artistically rather crude, which is a pity.

A feature not to be overlooked is an excellent bibliography which offers readable material on many subjects suitable for children in the upper elementary grades through high school age. This is a valuable addition to the many well-written articles comprising the main text of this work.

The chief departure from the usual method of reference books is that the arrangement is not alphabetical. The idea was, evidently, to cover one subject completely in one volume. For example, the history of the United States is complete in volume 21-22. Although this story is supposed to be treated as a unit, every few pages a brief miscellaneous feature is inserted. This is a trifle disconcerting. If the aim was for unity, why not have the American history story run continuously instead of allowing the child's attention to be diverted by suddenly turning a page and coming upon "How the Maple Tree Makes Sugar," or "Birds Strange and Ferocious?" It does not seem to this reviewer that the claim for greater unity than is met with in alphabetically arranged encyclopedias always holds good, for, according to the index, material on various subjects is found in several volumes, not in one only. There are references to astronomy, for example, in volumes one, three, four, and five. All the information desired on a given subject, then, might not be contained in one volume.

On the whole, it seems easier and more logical to pick out the volume you want by the letter of the alphabet that appears on its back. There is nothing whatever on the outside of the Richards books to indicate what material is inside—only the volume number and the paging appear there. The back of the final volume of the set bears the word "Index," quite inconspicuously, down at the bottom underneath the paging.

The index is complete and well-arranged, but fairly complicated and rather difficult for the average child to use. It would take a good deal of handling and use of these books to get used to the system. The old familiar alphabetical arrangement would probably be the child's preference.

For each department of knowledge to be covered in this reference work an authority in that field was chosen to act as editor. Among the well-known names on the list are Arthur A. Allen of Cornell, ornithologist; John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, economist; David S. Muzzey of Columbia, historian; and Deems Taylor, composer and music critic. Each of these editors of a department assigned to competent authors and professors various phases of that subject. It was the purpose of the encyclopedia to provide children with adequate answers to all their questions in such a form that they would enjoy reading them and would be led on to more study and research. These volumes were planned to supplement and enliven the basic courses given in American schools.

C. R. W.

Rain

The rain
Plays through the trees
Like a little boy
Swishing his bare feet
Through a wet meadow.
It scuffs through the clouds
With blue-gray overalls rolled up
Over thin, little-boy ankles.
It curls up behind a mountain
And sleeps like the blue-eyed lad
Who forgot the cattle
And slumbered behind a haystack.

RUTH HOLT APPLETON

Fun and Fancy on the Screen

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Roberta—This is quite the best film musical in months. It offers the catchy tunes of Jerome Kern and some top-notch dancing numbers by Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Irene Dunne, as a gown designer, has a romantic part in which she sings several songs with dramatic feeling. There is a fashion show episode and a good deal of fun of superior quality as musical films go. Helen Westley is memorable for her comedy scenes.

Life Begins at Forty—Will Rogers appears in another congenial small town rôle in this picture. As a country newspaper editor who successfully opposes the town boss and makes him eat humble pie for his unjust behavior, this popular comedian is most effective. Everything is done with Rogers' popular twist of fun and sentiment. He even breaks up a political rally by rounding up friends who are the "beatingest" hog callers in the county. Richard Cromwell, George Barbier, Rochelle Hudson, Slim Summerville and Roger Imhof are in the cast.

The Stamp Corner

Border Designs a New Feature

By Frank L. Wilson

A NEW digression from the regular path of stamp collecting will be found in the study of the border frames of the various stamps and here one will see strange plants and foliage, birds and animals such as were never thought to exist on stamps before. Fantastic designs meet the eye, and the intricate conventional linework may well be used by designers in the weaving of patterns into their products. There are scroll designs of every sort as well as landscapes and artistic murals. As an example let us take the 1933 Wilberforce Issue of Sierra Leone on which are several designs, ships, grains, palms and other subjects. Then there is the native warrior of Somali coast, the pelican of Guadeloupe, the mace of Tripolitania, the totem pole of Canada, the shield and spears of the Union of South Africa, the fishermen and gulls of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the columns of Greece, the Maori fern of New Zealand, and so on through many subjects. Border designs make an enjoyable sideline to collect and study.

British Jubilee Issue

In honor of the Silver Jubilee of the Accession of King George V, the Philatelic World will receive its quota of attention. On May 6 the 43 Colonies and Newfoundland will receive supplies of a new stamp in four values and colors through the Crown Agents. Each of these denominations will be uniform in size and bear the profile of the King, wearing the royal Crown and regalia, all framed in medallion by the Garter and at the top the dates 1910-1935. The vignette at the left gives a view of Windsor Castle as seen across the river.

The Dominions Celebrate

Canada will issue a set of six stamps in honor of the event. The designs announced are: 1c, portrait of Princess Elizabeth; 2c, Duke of York; 3c, King George and Queen Mary; 5c, Prince of Wales; 10c, view of Windsor Castle; 13c, view of Britannia, the royal yacht.

In addition to the 43 Crown Colonies, Newfoundland and Canada the following self-governing Territories will issue distinctive sets for the occasion: Australia, India, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and Union of South Africa. Great Britain will of course have her own set.

The Colonial stamps are being printed in two colors by the intaglio process, while Newfoundland stamps will be monocolor. The size of the design will measure 23 mm by 38½ mm and the paper will bear the Script C. A. watermark. The Newfoundland set is to be the first supplied through the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Famous One-Cent British Guiana

Again the world's most-talked-of stamp, upon which a value of nearly $50,000 is placed, is to be auctioned off. The unique one-cent British Guiana stamp, shown at various exhibitions under heavy guard by the late Arthur Hind of Utica, has again been brought out and paraded before the public preparatory to being placed upon the auction block. The stamp was presented to Mrs. Hind by Arthur Hind from his collection before he passed on, and now that the estate is settled and the ownership of the stamp established, it has been taken to London by Gorden Harmer of Harmer, Rooke & Co. and will be auctioned off by them probably later on. They have insured the stamp at Lloyds for £10,000.

The original finder of the stamp was a boy who discovered it among a lot of old family letters. He sold the stamp to a collector for 6 shillings, who in turn disposed of it for £25. Baron Philippe von Ferrary de la Renotiere paid £155 for it, and the stamp remained in his famous collection until the French Government sold the stamp by auction in Paris in 1922 to Arthur Hind for 300,000 francs, the highest price ever paid for a single stamp. Who will be the next owner of the stamp and what price he will pay for it is hard to guess. Many there are who crave the stamp for the publicity and notoriety it will bring them, and then again there are a great many Britishers who would want to see this stamp—the ugliest of philatelic ducklings—the greatest of philatelic rarities—grace the wonderful British Colonial collection of H. M. the King, for this great collection is to go down to posterity so that future generations may view stamps that otherwise would remain covered up from general view in private vaults.

Czechoslovakian Issues

In addition to the regular issue of stamps commemorating the centenary of the National Anthem, of which issue there are two values of the same design, Czechoslovakia has issued them in miniature sheets with the words and music of the anthem in the top and bottom margins. The song, Kde Domov Muj? (Where is My Fatherland?) originated in the comedy "Fidlovacka" in 1834 at the Estates Theatre in Prague.

Brazil and Persia

Brazil has issued a set of four values in two designs in honor of the visit of President Terra of Uruguay.

Persia, although having officially changed the name of the country to "Iran," has just issued a set of pictorials with the inscription "Postes Persanes." The 5 dinars shows an Allegory of Justice; the 10d, Ruins of Persepolis; 15d Allegory of Learning; 30d Teheran Aerodrome; 45d the Sakhtessar Sanatorium; 75d Cement Works of Teheran; 90d, Persian cruiser "Palang"; 1 rial the Railway Bridge over Karoun River and 1.50 r, Teheran Post Office and Customs Building.

Junior Stamp Clubs

Many new stamp clubs for juniors have been formed during the past year and for these we can now supply the pamphlet "Forming a Stamp Club." Just drop a note to the editor of this column and a copy will be sent free of charge.

Also at this time attention is called to the NAJEX, the National Junior Stamp Exhibition, which will be held in New York City during the first week in June. This exhibition is open to Junior Stamp Clubs throughout the country and full information will be sent on request by the stamp editor.

[Illustrations and news items received through the courtesy of Stamps Magazine, Economist Stamp Company, Whitfield, King & Co. and R. Roberts.]

STAMP WINDOW

SEYCHELLE ISLANDS, BRUNEI, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, CHARKHARI, 25 UNITED STATES, GENUINE BADEN, and a U. S. IMPERFORATED "FARK" STAMP—All these GIVEN to approval applicants enclosing 5c for postage!
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IT'S EASY to see why children love Cocomalt. It has a rich, creamy chocolate-like flavor that tastes as good as any soda fountain treat!

And prepared as directed Cocomalt actually adds 70% more food-energy to milk. Every glass you or your child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of plain milk! The extra valuable nutrition provided by Cocomalt and milk are wonderfully helpful to the child's growth and development.

Cocomalt is in keeping with your highest standards. It comes in powder form, ready to mix with milk—hot or cold. Sold at grocery and department stores. In ½-lb. and 1-lb. air-tight cans. Also in the economical 5-lb. family size. For trial can send name and address and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. DAVIS CO., Dept. CSM-4, Hoboken, New Jersey.

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Outstanding camp for girls on large private lake. Superior equipment on land and water. Well-balanced recreational program. Experienced counselors. Seniors, 14-19; Intermediates, 10-13; Juniors, 6-9. Riding in fee. Counselor course. Catalog. E. Frances Sanborn, Secretary, Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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Orr's Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Horsemanship. Deep-Sea Fishing. Aquaplaning. All Camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent Food.
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Happy Days Ahead
for the boys and girls going to camp this summer

A group of camp advertisements appears each Monday and Thursday on the Children's and Young Folks' Pages.

If the camp advertisers in the current issues do not meet your requirements, please write to

The School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Christopher, the Milkman's Horse

A SURVIVING member of the family Equidae, and an institution of our community life, is the milkman's horse. Every morning, at about 4:30 in summer and 10:30 in winter, we hear reverberations all around the hill, and we know that a bottle of milk will soon be standing on our back steps. The reverberations are not due entirely to the large and heavy hoofs of Christopher the horse, but partly to the peculiar geologic formation of our hill which, being composed of one huge ledge, vibrates in all parts when thumped upon in one. The effect is such that Christopher's progress is a prolonged crescendo and diminuendo.

Christopher has personality. He was chosen for his present vocation because he showed unusual intelligence at his earlier jobs of dragging a plow, carting hay, and hauling fertilizer. His promotion from farm horse to milk horse caused no regret among the farm-hands. They professed a willingness to tell the world that he was smart, but too smart. He had his own ideas about where, when, and how he would go, and refused to be driven. "You just try him," they grinned at the Milkman. "Smart? Oh, yes!"

THE MILKMAN SAYS that Christopher immediately showed his intelligence by learning the route more quickly than any horse that had ever been used before. We all know that he comes by himself over the upper road, while the Milkman delivers the bottle by foot through short cuts across back yards. At the intersection of the upper and lower roads, Christopher waits until his driver returns for another carrier full of bottles. He knows perfectly the residence of every old customer, but he protests stubbornly against stopping at a new place until he has once seen the Milkman go to the house with a bottle. Then he is satisfied, apparently adds that place to his list, and next morning makes the stop of his own accord. It is not of the slightest use to try to get him to pass a customer's house without stopping. While families winter in Florida or summer in Maine, Christopher unfailingly comes to a stand at their doors every morning and waits until he is convinced that his driver is not going to get down and leave a bottle of milk.

Someone ought to write a proper tribute to the milkmen and milk horses, to the grocers' boys, the coal men, the drivers of oil trucks, and to all the thousands of unsung heroes, both man and beast, who keep our household needs supplied, day after day, in all kinds of weather. Among these are Christopher and his driver, but they make no heroics about the task. Both of them have learned to accommodate themselves to the weather and the condition of the roads and have developed an efficient technique. Christopher, for instance, has a way of testing the footing on icy pavings before he trusts himself to them. We can see him on a slippery day, coming down a steep pitch in the road just above our house, driverless but competent to look out for himself, putting his big, heavily-fetlocked feet with their winter equipment of never-slip shoes, down cautiously, trying out each bit of the way, picking out the safest portions.

ONCE ON SUCH a day he did fall down, but that was because he was asleep. Literally asleep. It was an unusually cold day, with streets, walks, and short cuts across back yards all covered with a hard coating of ice. Christopher, warmly double-blanketed, stood a long time at the intersection of streets waiting for the milkman to come back. Since it does not do for a milkman to slip with a load of bottles, ours had perforce to make his way slowly from house to house. Christopher, waiting, dozed—and fell. Before anyone could go to his assistance, he had scrambled to his feet and then, plainly saying to himself: "I have had enough of this," he set out with great determination to find his distant but desirable stable. Two valiant neighbors hurried after him; and, overtaking him a hundred yards down the street, led him back and kept guard over him until his driver returned.

So far as we know, that is the only time that Christopher was ever guilty of truancy. Given a driver who understands him, as the Milkman does, he is almost always well-behaved. Once in a long time, when he is feeling unusually well, he pretends to be afraid of automobiles, and gives his driver, mindful of the fragile nature of their load, a bad minute or two until heavy-footed prancing has subsided into the customary walk.

NEITHER KIND WORDS nor compulsion will persuade Christopher against his inclination to a trot. I myself have never seen him do anything but walk with extreme deliberation, or stand. The Milkman says, however, that, if another horse comes from behind Christopher, he will show extraordinary mettle. Almost the only equine competitors that he can now find on our streets are the horses belonging to a coal company of which the late president stipulated in his will that all the horses and all the old employees should be kept at work as long as they were able to do duty. Let one of the horse-drawn coal carts come along from the rear and Christopher will prick up his ears, break into a jog, and sometimes actually gallop. It is a sight drolly reminiscent of the old days when one of our principal streets was often a racing course for all the fast horses of this region, to behold the coal cart and the milk wagon clattering up the road, while approaching motorists flee to the gutter. But, even in the heat of the race, Christopher does not forget his duties. He will always stop at a customer's house; and, when he sets out again, he makes up for his burst of speed by an increased adagio. This inalterable dawdle he will maintain until his deliveries are over and he is headed for home. Then what a colt the fourteen-year-older becomes! Seven hours constitute his working day, and that is enough, says Christopher.

I HAVE JUST been watching Christopher, while he has been waiting for his driver. I am convinced that he keeps track of the man's whereabouts by means of the sense of hearing; for his ears are in constant motion, one turned forward, the other back, and then reversed. Then both ears are laid close to his head with a contemptuous expression, and that means that a rival milkman with a despicable truck is coming around the corner. A little later both ears are pointed smilingly forward—horses really smile with their ears—and Christopher's own milkman emerges to view.

Christopher's system of resting is interesting, and no doubt effective. When standing, he always rests one leg, often two. In resting one leg, he sometimes keeps the foot entirely off from the ground. In resting two, he lets the very tips of the toes touch the ground, so that he looks as if he were awkwardly making a dancing school bow. I have a theory, impossible to prove, that the day Christopher fell down he was drowsily attempting to rest three legs at once.

BESIDES BEING WISE, Christopher is amiable, except when his opinions are crossed. His milkman has been in the service much longer than Christopher has, and has worked with many horses; but of them all he grants this one the palm for intelligence and, once you know his ways, for good nature.

WINIFRED KING RUGG

From "The Sunbows"

DAWN is wild upon the waters where we
drink of dawn today:
Wide, from wave to wave rekindling in rebound through radiant air,
Flash the fires unwoven, and woven again, of
wind that works in play,
Working wonders more than heart may note
or sight may well-nigh dare,
Wefts of rarer light than colors rain from
heaven, though this be rare.
Arch on arch unbuilt in building, reared and
ruined ray by ray,
Breaks and brightens, laughs and lessens, even
till eyes may hardly bear
Light that leaps and runs and revels through
the springing flames of spray.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, "Poems."

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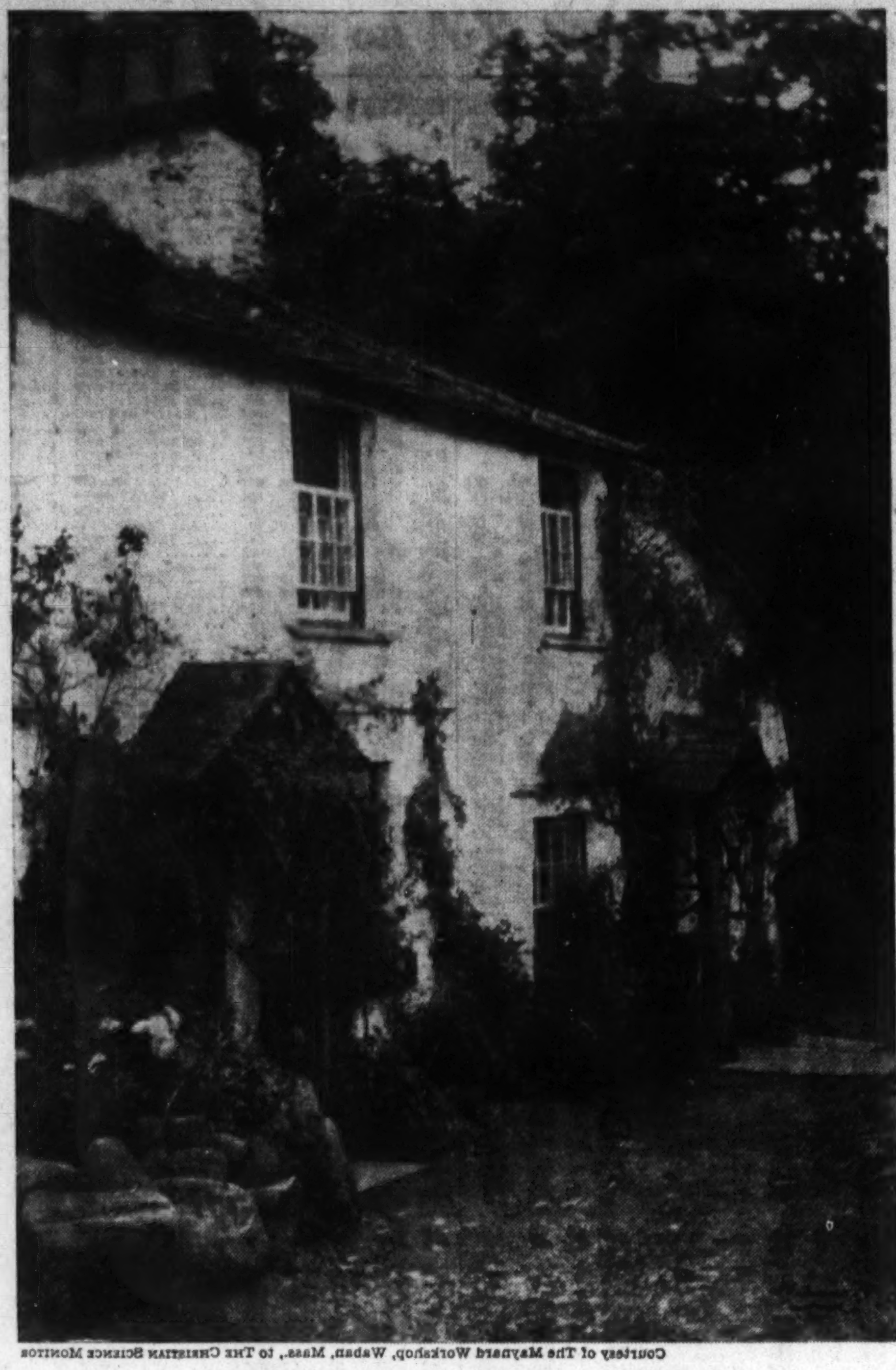

Courtesy of The Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COTTAGE AT BOWNESS, *in the English Lake District.*

MOTORING from Keswick through the Vale of St. John—under "the dark brow of mighty Helvellyn"—with flocks and herds grazing in the meadows, one finds Bowness, on the shore of Lake Windermere. The white walls of the cottages are gay with climbing roses, shading from yellow to a rich copper; and flowers in a profusion of variety and color border the walls. Stepping-stones lure one's feet to the peaked portals, where the vine-covered doorways seem to extend a welcome to the visitor.

Wandering about the by-ways of Bowness, the lover of things ancient will delight in the tiny shops where bits of old silver are shown, rubbed to a lovely soft polish, and thin from years of wear. In the neighborhood of Bowness are many pleasant walks, while the prospect of lake and mountain from Biskey Head and Brant Fell provides a panorama of ever-changing charm.

The Prospect From Scor Hill

THEY stood upon Scor Hill and surveyed their subsequent way, where it passed on before. Beneath swelled and subtended a mighty valley in the lap of stone-crowned hills—a rare expanse of multitudinous browns. Through every tone of auburn and russet, sepia and cinnamon, tan and dark chocolate of the peat cuttings, these colour harmonies spread and undulated in many planes; and from the warmth and richness of velvet under sunshine they passed into the chill of far-flung cloud-shadows that painted the Moor with slowly moving sobriety and robbed her bosom of its jewels, her streamlets of their silver. Teign wound below, entered the valley far away under little cliffs of golden gravel, then, by sinuous ways, through a mosaic of dusky peat, ripe rushes, and green banks overlaid with heather, passed where steep medley and tanglement of motionless boulders awakened its volume to a wilder music. Here, above this chaos of huge and moss-grown rocks, scarlet harvests of rowan flung a flame along the gorges; grey granite swam into the grey-green of the sallows; luxuriant concourse of flowers and ferns rippled to the brown lips of the river; and terraces of tumbling water crowned all that unutterable opulence of summer-clad dingle with spouts, with spreads, with broad, thundering cataracts of foaming light. . . .

Between dispersed tracts of the brake-fern and heather, and amid walls of piled stone, that stretched thread-like over the Moor, there lay dark or naked spaces brushed with green—theatres of past spring fires; rough cart-roads sprawled to the right and left; sheep tracks and the courses of distant rivulets seamed the hills; while peat ridges streaked the valleys, together with evidences of those vanished generations who streamed for metal upon this spacious spot in the spacious times. Beyond, towards the heart of the Moor, there arose Sittaford's crown; to the west ranged Watern's Castles; and northerly an enormous shoulder of Cosdon climbed heaven until the opaline hazes of that noon-tide hour softened its heroic outlines and something dimmed the mighty shadows cast upon its slopes. Light winds fanned the mane of Honor's pony and brought with them the woolly jangle of a sheep-bell, the bellow of distant kine, the little, long-drawn, lonely tinkle of a golden bird upon a golden furze.—From "Sons of the Morning," by EDEN PHILLPOTTS. (New York: Putnams.)

How Tolstoy Tested His Stories

HE LOOKED about everywhere for suitable subjects, and took them where he could find them: from folk-tales, events in his own life, stories in other languages, or stories told him by peasant men and women.

"Ivan the Fool" was partly taken from a folk-tale. In Russian folk-lore three brothers, of whom the youngest and luckiest is a "fool," are common, and in this story Tolstoy has introduced much of the peasants' characteristic distrust of soldier, trader, and ruler.

At the time he was writing this story there used to be evening Readings for children at the village school near his home, and to this grown-up peasants as well as children sometimes came, and so occasionally did Tolstoy himself. Feinermann, the schoolmaster, tells us:

"He would sit on the edge of the last bench and listen. During the Reading, or after it, a lively conversation would generally arise among the audience and Tolstoy would often take a warm part in it.

"He enjoyed this close intercourse with the people and always got something new and elevating out of such conversations.

"'How good it is,'" he said to me once at parting. 'How little we know where true happiness lies. An hour of such intercourse is worth more than any number of Society evenings and routs.'"

Once we had finished a short story, when Tolstoy drew a number of written sheets from his pocket and said:

"Now I'll read you something of my own. It is called 'A Fairy Tale';" and in a clear, distinct voice he read his famous story, "Ivan the Fool," and I noticed how it agitated him to read the story to this audience.

It was well received.

The elders praised it and the youngsters began to discuss the various incidents and compare their impressions. . . .

Noticing one of the peasants who was particularly moved by the story, Tolstoy said to him:

"Well now, Konstantin Nikolaevich, you might repeat the whole story to us! Be so kind as to try!"

"Why not? I can repeat every word of it," said the man, and began to tell it fluently. But to our surprise it was not a repetition. His tale was far from completely corresponding to the original. Many parts came out quite differently. Both words and phrases were altered, and in one place even the order of the events was changed.

Those present began to interrupt and correct him sharply:

"That's wrong! It's this way . . .!"

But Tolstoy eagerly caught just these alterations and stopped the interrupters:

"Don't hinder him. . . . Let him tell it his own way. It comes out very well!"

The peasant narrator was the poorest man in the village, but had a remarkable gift of words and was very fond of reading.

Tolstoy took rapid notes and beamed with enthusiasm whenever a vivid phrase, an apt example, or a happy turn of words occurred in the peasant's narration, and "Ivan the Fool" was published in the form Konstantin gave it.

"I always do that," said Tolstoy. "I learn how to write from them, and I test my work on them. That is the only way to produce stories for the people. . . ."

Besides the help he got from peasants and schoolboys, Tolstoy also received literary assistance from peasant women. There was one old woman named Anisya, from the neighboring village, who used to come to see Tolstoy and tell him tales; and he was delighted both with her stories and her way of telling them, and would say: "You are a real master, Anisya! Thank you for teaching me to speak Russian—and to think Russian."—AYLMER MAUDE, in the Introduction to "Ivan the Fool and other Tales," by Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Mr. and Mrs. AYLMER MAUDE. (New York: Oxford.)

The Way Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY in the world today, finding themselves in difficult circumstances from which there appears to be no escape, are giving way to the belief of incapacity and failure. Arguments have crept in whispering to men that their position is an impossible one; that in some way or other they must be different from other people; that what they call fate is against them, and that they might as well give up. "There seems to be no possible way out of my troubles," they cry; "if there were I would take it." Yet the truth remains that a way, a sure and happy way, is to be found out of every trying condition, no matter how hopeless it appears to be; and this way is made clear in the teachings of Christian Science, as great numbers of men and women have proved and are proving today.

"Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 454 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Love is the keynote of Christian Science, and, as the Bible teaches, there is no fear in Love. It is fear that paralyzes activity, that induces disease, that causes distrust between individuals and nations. Students of Christian Science are learning to understand and to prove that, since God is Love, and God is All, there is no reality in the things that have made them afraid; thus they are able to go forward with quiet confidence.

It is sometimes helpful to look back over history and see how men and women have faced conditions similar to or even worse than our own and have come out victorious. The case of the Apostle Peter, as recorded in Acts, may be cited as one which on the face of it appeared to be hopeless. Herod, the king, in order to curry favor with the Jews, was using violence against the early Christians. He had slain James the brother of John, and had then proceeded to take Peter and put him into prison, intending to bring him before the people after the feast of the Passover. Peter had done no violence, yet a guard of sixteen soldiers was ordered to watch him; his hands were fastened with chains, and sentries were posted in front of the prison door. Night fell, and, lying between two soldiers, Peter slept. Then in the darkness angelic inspiration dawned suddenly upon him, and a light shone in the prison where he lay. An angel, or as Mrs. Eddy interprets the word in Science and Health (p. 308), "a message from Truth and Love," woke his dormant senses, bidding him arise. Had Peter doubted, he might have argued that to follow the angel, as he was bidden to do, was impossible, that he was bound with chains, and that even if he were free from these fetters he would not be able to pass the guard at the door. But the courageous disciple had been with Jesus; he had seen the power of Life, Truth, and Love, as manifested by the Master, subdue the tempest, cast out devils, heal the sick, and raise the dead. He understood something of the meaning of the words, "With God all things are possible;" and the angel "raised him up," and immediately the chains dropped from him and he went out and was free. When he had considered the situation, with confidence he took the next step.

And here it is helpful to note that the once impetuous Peter was not tempted to force his way, but was willing, rather, to wait on God. The angel bade him gird himself and put on his sandals, and Peter hastened to do so. Then came the command, "Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me."

This necessary preparation for final deliverance may well be considered in connection with Paul's admonition to the brethren to take the whole armor of God, whereby the loins are "girt about with truth," the feet are "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," and the "breastplate of righteousness" is put on. Such is the mental state denoting clear understanding, calm trust, and holiness.

Thus strengthened, Peter was taken past the first and second ward, and coming to the iron gate that led into the city, found it open. How could it have been otherwise? Was not the omnipotent Truth that had freed the woman whom Satan had bound, that had brought Lazarus from the grave, that had rolled away the stone from the tomb on the glad Easter morning, unfolding the way before him now, gently and harmoniously? The angel did not depart from Peter until the demonstration was complete, until he "was come to himself." "Come to himself"—that, in fact, was all he had to do—come to the knowledge of his true being, the perfect, spiritual selfhood which had never been in captivity.

Christian Science, the deliverer, is filling the consciousness of men today with the understanding of their God-given freedom. The divine message is available to them right where they are, strengthening them, encouraging them, until, with the past forgotten, they step forth into the glorious light of Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Mirage in the Desert

WHEN no rain comes, the land dreams of the sea, and covering the unrained-on space with shining ghosts of waters. Morning and mid-afternoon the rivers of mirage arise, they well out of the past and are poured trembling on the plain, phantom fogs blow across them, wraiths of trees grow up and are reflected in false streams. Often in very early light there are strange suggestions of—dunes and boulders, perhaps? Only no boulders in that country are flat-topped like the houses built in lands of the sun, and no dunes are wall-sided. Mirage, we are told, is but a picture of distant things, mirrored on atmospheric planes. . . . It is always easy in the desert to see things that you cannot possibly believe. Whatever they are, mirages are real to the eye. I mean that they are not to be winked away nor dissipated by contact. I have watched a vaquero ride into one of them and drown to all appearances or seem to be swimming his horse across its billows, all of him below its surface as completely bidden as by rivers of water. Moreover, mirages tend always to occur under given conditions and in the same places. I recall one of the stations on the old Mojave stage road which, approached from the north about an hour after sunrise, would instantly duplicate: two houses, two lines of poplars, two high corrals. At Indians Wells, I have seen the moon mirage, rolling like quicksilver in the hollow of the valley, parting about the reefs of black rock and streaming in long bays and estuaries out of sight among the surrounding ranges.

In all that country one is seldom removed from a suggestion of the sea, though there is nothing harder to come by than water for any purpose. The contours are all billowy; rank on rank of hills rise out of the plain like gray-backed breakers; the sagebrush gives them a sea shimmer. The valleys are narrow and trough-like; their shores are lined with crawling dunes that, under the pressure of constant wind currents, are forever sliding up their own peaks and down on the other side. Around Turtle Mountain the sand spouts up like a fountain and cascades in silvery veils; long taluses of white are rippled in wave marks like storm-beaten beaches. . . .

Color and smell of the sagebrush, windy light and crisping soil beneath, they stand, not for themselves, but for a memorable and precious quality of experience.—From "The Lands of the Sun," by MARY AUSTIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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and
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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ВЫХОД

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НЕ МАЛО теперь людей на свете в тяжелом, видимо безвыходном положении, которые поддаются ложному о себе представлению и начинают думать, что они ни к чему не способны и неудачливы. Так прокрадываются в душу сомнения и шепчут человеку, что положение его невыносимо, что так или иначе он вероятно чем нибудь отличается от других людей, что против него, так называемая, судьба и что ему ничего не остается делать, как сдаться. "Очевидно нет выхода из моих несчастий," восклицает человек, "ибо, если-бы он был, я бы его наверное нашел." Но факт на лицо, что из всякого положения, каким-бы оно ни казалось безнадежным, всегда имеется верный и счастливый выход. И выход этот определенно указан в учении Христианской Науки, и в наши дни много людей, как мужчин, так и женщин, сами могли в этом убедиться и продолжают в этом убеждаться.

"Любовь вдохновляет нас, в путь, освещает, указывает путь и ведет нас," так пишет Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, на странице 454 книги текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Любовь — основной мотив Христианской Науки, Библия же учит нас, что в Любви нет страха. Страх парализует действия, страх производит болезни, страх сеет недоверие между людьми и народами. Изучая Христианскую Науку, мы начинаем понимать и убеждаться, что нет никакой реальности в том, чего мы боялись, раз Бог есть Любовь и Бог есть Все. С сознанием этого можно идти вперед спокойно и уверенно.

Иногда полезно оглянуться назад на историю человечества: сколько имеется примеров того, как люди выходили победителями из аналогичного, а быть может даже и худшего положения, чем наше! Например, случай с Апостолом Петром, о котором рассказывается в Деяниях Апостолов. Со стороны глядя, это был совершенно безнадежный случай. Царь Ирод, желая снискать расположение Евреев, жестоко преследовал первых Христиан. Он убил Иакова, брата Иоанна, после чего велел схватить Петра и бросить в темницу, намереваясь предать его народному суду после Пасхальных праздников. Петр не произвел никакого насилия, между тем, для наблюдения за ним, к нему была приставлена стража из шестнадцати солдат. Руки его были скованы цепями и часовые были поставлены перед темничной дверью. Наступила ночь. Лежа между двумя воинами, Петр спал. Вдруг во мраке ночи, его осенило ангельское вдохновение, а темница озарилась светом. Ангел, или "послание Истины и Любви,"—так толкует это слово Мэри Бэкер Эдди в Science and Health (стр. 308)—пробудил его дремлющие чувства и велел ему подняться. Начни Петр сомневаться, он бы прежде всего начал-бы рассуждать: мыслимо-ли пойти за ангелом, будучи в цепях и мыслимо-ли, выйти из ворот, минуя стражу, даже если-бы он и не был скован цепями? Но мужественный ученик прежде бывал с Иисусом и видел, как Учитель проявлял силу Жизни, Истины и Любви, и как эта сила усмиряла бурю, изгоняла бесов исцеляла больных и воскрешала мертвых. Петр в известной степени понимал значение слов: "Богу-же все возможно." Ангел сказал ему: "встань скорее," и немедленно цепи спали, и Петр вышел на свободу. Обдумав положение, он уверенно предпринял дальнейшие шаги.

Здесь следует отметить, что некогда стремительный Петр не пытался насиловать события, а готов был ждать указаний от Бога. Ангел повелел ему опоясаться и обуться, и Петр поспешил это выполнить. Затем последовал приказ: "Надень одежду твою и иди за мною."

Не мешает обдумать это необходимое приготовление для окончательного освобождения в связи с наставлением Павла братии взять всеоружие Бога, причем чресла "препоясаны . . . истиною," ноги обуты "в готовность благовествовать мир," и надета броня "праведности." Такое душевное состояние обнаруживает ясное понимание, спокойную уверенность и святость.

Таким образом подкрепленный Петр, был проведен мимо первой и второй стражи и, дойдя до железных ворот, ведущих в город, нашел их отпертыми. Могло-ли оно быть иначе? Не раскрывала-ли перед ним путь, тихо и гармонично, та самая Истина, которая освободила женщину, связанную сатаной, вывела Лазаря из гробницы и сдвинула камень от могилы в то радостное Пасхальное утро? Ангел не покидал Петра, пока все полностью не завершилось, пока Петр не пришел "в себя." Прийти "в себя"—это было, поистине, все, что ему нужно было сделать: прийти к сознанию своего истинного бытия, совершенного, духовного "я," которое никогда не было в плену.

Христианская Наука, освободитель, преисполняет сознание людей признанием Богом дарованной свободы. И где-бы они ни были, божественное благовестие, всегда и всем доступно: оно укрепляет их, дает им бодрость духа, пока, забыв о своем прошлом, они находят выход к чудесному свету Истины.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науке на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Listed Stock Quotations • Most New York Market Prices Are Inclined to Tilt Forward • Commodity and Money Markets

Slightly Better Prices Paid For Most Securities

Sentiment Still Somewhat Mixed—Trade Volume Continues Small

By Forrest Price

Market sentiment is mixed. And so are prices.

Most of them tilted modestly upward today.

But there was no rush to buy anything, and price changes were rather narrow for most part.

Volume amounted to about 550,000 shares.

Reason advanced for the better feeling among traders was that earnings reports and business conditions are actually better than most market observers had surmised.

In fact, for some time past conditions have been better than Wall Street sentiment. This is revealed in the favorable first-quarter earnings reports now coming to hand.

Improvement in the oil industry was reflected in higher prices paid today for oil securities.

Shell Union Oil preferred rose about 2 points. Houston Oil and Seaboard each advanced a point or so.

Some of the metal stocks were for sale at lower prices. U. S. Smelting, which has been under pressure for some time, reacted 1½, and then rallied to near yesterday's closing price. The preferred was off about a point. Dome Mines was down as much.

The utilities showed resistance to pressure, a few advancing a point or more. Among these were Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Columbia Gas A, up 3; West Penn Electric issues, Virginia Electric Power preferred, North American preferred, Public Service of New Jersey 5 per cent and American Power & Light 5 per cent and 6 per cent. New highs were made by the last two issues.

Good gains were made by American Can, United Corporation preferred and Westinghouse.

Hazel Atlas Glass was weak, declining 3½ points at one time. Gains were recorded by Columbia Carbon, Crosley Radio, United States Steel preferred and Wilson preferred. American Telephone ascended a point.

Some of the corporate bonds were in active demand at higher prices. United States governments were steady. Lower prices were paid for some of the foreigners.

Among the commodities corn again was the leading performer. It closed well above yesterday's last sale. Wheat and oats also were up. Cotton prices moved irregularly.

High priced bonds are the thing. At least one would suppose so from the increasing demand and the higher prices paid for them. Quotations have ascended so far that the yield is exceedingly small in all cases.

Of course the buyers are investors, not speculators. People having money to invest want to be sure they will get the principal back some time. The extremely small yields indicate that they consider the small return better than no return at all as commercial banks pay no interest on deposits.

And the stock market apparently does not appeal to these investors. The fact that a New York Stock Exchange seat sold this week for $65,000 attests this fact. That is the lowest price paid for a seat in 16 years. It goes to show the small volume of business transacted in securities and the consequent lean earnings, if any, of the commission houses.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Continued Gains In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Bank clearings for the leading cities of the country for the week ended April 3 showed a widened gain over last year and also topped the total of the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The total for the 22 centers aggregated $5,710,133,000, compared with $4,866,166,000 for the like period last year. The gain over the previous week amounted to $703,305,000.

New York clearances amounted to $3,954,129,000, an increase of 17.7 per cent over the amount reported last year. The aggregate for centers outside of New York was $1,756,004,000, an increase of 16.4 per cent.

The settlements showed substantial gains at Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Detroit, Louisville, Baltimore, San Francisco and Seattle.

At Chicago the volume was $260,300, compared with $219,600 last year.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.02	11.02	10.76	10.90	—.01
July	11.04	11.04	10.83	10.97	
October	10.58	10.58	10.42	10.54	+.04
December	10.59	10.62	10.45	10.60	—.08
January	10.63	10.63	10.49	10.62	+.08

Spots 11.20. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.15	6.15	6.11	6.12	+.01
July	6.09	6.09	6.03	6.04	
October	5.81	5.81	5.76	5.78	+.04
January	5.77	5.77	5.74	5.75	+.04

Tone at close, steady.

American Water Works

Consolidated net income of the American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., for the year ended Feb. 28, after all charges including reserves, was $2,900,645. This is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to 98 cents a share on the 1,741,608 shares of common stock outstanding at Feb. 28 after excluding 9880 shares held in the system. For the year ended Feb. 28, 1934, consolidated net income after similar charges amounted to $3,556,496, which, after preferred dividends, was equivalent to $1.35 a share on the 1,747,813 shares of common stock which were then outstanding, after excluding 3075 shares held in the system.

Brown Bros, Harriman

The financial statement of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., private bankers, as of March 30, reveals increases in total assets, deposits and surplus as compared with three months ago. Total assets at the end of March were $57,240,344 compared with $56,666,085 on Dec. 31, 1934. Deposits rose to $33,343,109 as compared with $30,588,687, while surplus increased to $8,550,786 compared with $8,507,205 on Dec. 31.

Corporate Earnings

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—In an analysis of corporate earnings statements for 1934 Standard Statistics Company reports that the net aggregate income of 1138 industrial units was more than half again as great as in 1933. Results for railroads and utilities were less favorable, the compilation disclosed...

Lehigh-New England Road Offers Public New Mortgage Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Lehigh and New England Railroad Company is offering the public a new issue of $6,400,000 general mortgage bonds, 4 per cent Series A, dated April 1, 1935 and due April 1, 1965. This is the first refunding operation by an operating railroad company to appear in the current program of corporation refunding.

The bonds are being offered by a banking group comprising Kidder, Peabody & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co. and The First Boston Corporation. They are being offered at 100 and accrued interest to date of delivery, to yield 4 per cent to maturity.

Proceeds from the new 4 per cent bonds will be used to retire $6,000,000 Series A and B 5 per cent bonds outstanding under the company's general mortgage dated July 1, 1914.

The bonds are redeemable by the company as a whole or in part at any time upon 30 days' notice at 105 per cent and accrued interest and are callable for sinking fund on April 1 of any year at 102 per cent upon two weeks' notice.

For the calendar year 1934 Lehigh and New England Railroad reported gross income of $789,884. After deductions of $427,306 for interest and other charges there was net income of $362,578, fixed charges being earned 1.849 times. Net income was after the inclusion in expenses of depreciation charges amounting to $196,328. Net income in 1934 compares with $300,338 in 1933, $432,041 in 1932, and $510,921 in 1931.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Div.		Payable	St'k of Record
Am W Wks	20c	Q	May 15	Apr. 12
Alaska J Gold Min	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Canada Life Assu	$5	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Cluett-Peabody	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Corn Ex Bk Trust	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 23
Diversifd Tr Sh D	$0.027c	..	Apr. 15	......
Gt Amer Insur	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Homestake M	$2	..	Apr. 25	Apr. 20
Homestake Mng	$1	M	Apr. 25	Apr. 20
Melville Shoe	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Montreal Tr'ways	$2.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 8
Nat Lead pf B	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Newberry (JJ) pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 16
NY&Honduras	50c	..	Apr. 27	Apr. 16
Pan-Amer Airways	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Rochester Amer	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Spiegl M S 6½pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
W Penn El 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 18
W Penn El 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 18

Madison Square Garden Net

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Madison Square Garden Co. reports net profit of $144,479 for the quarter ended Feb. 28, equivalent to 52 cents a share on the capital stock. This compares with $26,810 or 10 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $117,459 or 42 cents a share in the like period last year. For the nine months ended Feb. 28 indicated net profit was $93,492, equal to 34 cents a share, compared with net loss of $88,170 for the nine months ended Feb. 28, 1934.

Corn Leads Grain Markets Upward

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Led by corn, the grain markets all advanced briskly today.

Chicago handlers said many country shippers of corn had canceled offerings, and were expecting higher prices, speculative sentiment to purchase having been aroused here. A contributing bullish influence was that no shipments of Argentine corn were indicated today as being made to come to the United States.

Corn closed buoyant, 2¼-2⅝ cents above yesterday's finish, May 85⅝-¾, wheat ⅝-1⅛c, up May 97⅞-98c, oats, ⅞-2⅛c advanced, and provisions at 10 to 17 cents gain.

European Gold Bloc Currencies Decline

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Selling of the European gold bloc currencies was renewed in principal world foreign exchange markets today.

As these units declined in terms of the dollar and the pound, the pound advanced against the dollar.

The Holland guilder was again a soft spot, declining .07 to 67.38 cents in New York, compared with its gold parity of 68.056 cents.

The French franc eased .00⅝ in New York to 6.60¼ cents after firmness of the dollar in Paris. The Swiss and Belgian currencies, however, were supported in Wall Street around yesterday's final levels.

After a dip in the dollar in London, the pound in New York rose more than a cent to $4.83.

Choice of Exchange Head Still Unsettled

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Somber silence enveloped the election campaign of the New York Stock Exchange today with indications that Wall Street would not know until Monday whether Richard Whitney, president almost since the crash, would be supplanted.

The choice of the nominating committee will be announced Monday, and none of the principals would say anything today about renewed reports that Charles R. Gay, one-time $3-a-week dry goods sample lugger had been selected to guide the destinies of the nation's largest security exchange.

The contest over the presidency, usually decided by the nominating committee, may be carried into the election May 13 with an independent ticket opposing the administration choices.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Decided Progress Toward Recovery Since Last Fall

Principal Impediments at Present International, Says Brookmire

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Considerable progress toward economic recovery has been effected in the United States since last fall, and the principal obstacles at the moment seem to be concentrated in the foreign sphere, says Brookmire.

Intensified pressure on the gold bloc finally led to devaluation of the belga last week. The effects on the Italian, Dutch, and Swiss currencies will now merit careful scrutiny, as well as the development of French policy on this question of adhering to gold.

Belgian devaluation and renewal of depreciation in the English pound sterling tend to depress commodities in terms of dollars.

Ultimately, we repeat that should a general stabilization agreement eventuate from these currency disturbances, it would help greatly in promoting world trade; whereas a currency depreciation race would carry a threat of inflation.

War clouds have gathered in the past month. While military orders in anticipation of a possible conflict temporarily stimulate business, they are neither productive nor recurring, and the war scare tends to prevent that economic co-operation among nations which is necessary to assure recovery to normal.

An unsettling event in the domestic picture last week was the announcement that an important railroad would go through reorganization. While the current effects may be depressing, such action in the long run readjusts debts to the point where purchases of modern equipment and other capital improvements can be undertaken.

Other favorable factors in the business outlook are: steel consumption is high relative to production, consumer incomes are well sustained, inventories generally are moderate, impediments to corporate financing have apparently been removed, and $5,000,000,000 of work relief will dispense buying power.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch.	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	61½c	61¼c	32⅜c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Valuation of the Dollar

Treasury Statement

Markets at a Glance

Bond Averages

Hide Futures

Commerce and Finance • Government Discriminates Against Railroads, Says Pelley • Business and Industry

Reports to SEC Reveal Holdings And Big Salaries

Seubert Receives $117,900, Brownell $100,000, Rand $94,120

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Edward G. Seubert, Chicago, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, topped the list of salaries reported to the Securities Commission today with 1934 remuneration of $117,900.

About 100 companies reported salaries, stock holdings and other information to the commission in connection with their applications for permanent listing of securities on stock exchanges.

William F. R. Murrie, Hershey, Penna., president of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, received $91,550.

James H. Rand Jr., Buffalo, N. Y., president of Remington-Rand, was paid $94,120. Mr. Rand also owned 245,447 shares of the company's common stock.

A $100,000 salary was reported by Francis H. Brownell, as chairman of the board of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, and $50,000 by Simon Guggenheim, New York, president.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation, reported that Bernard E. Smith, Gertrude D. Smith, Thomas E. Bragg and Vera S. Bragg, jointly held 45,000 shares or 25.7 per cent of the company's founder's stock. These persons have been prominent in Senate testimony in the stock market investigation.

Other Large Salaries

Aside from Mr. Seubert, several officials in Standard Oil of Indiana received more than $50,000. They include Charles J. Barkdull, Evanston, Ill., vice-president, $51,400; Allan Jackson, Chicago, vice-president, $64,800; Robert H. McElroy, Wilmette, Ill., $54,900; Edward J. Bullock, Oak Park Ill., vice-president, $60,300.

Mr. Seubert held 12,021 shares of the company's capital stock, Mr. Bullock, 5052, and Mr. McElroy 3387.

Roy Burlew, Owensboro, Ky., was reported to hold 71,745 shares of the Class A stock of Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corporation, which was 48 per cent of the company's outstanding Class A. He also owned 93 per cent of the company's outstanding Class B.

P. W. Litchfield, Akron, Ohio, chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, received $81,000. He also held 10,501 shares of the company's common stock.

A salary of $56,390 was reported by Burnett W. Robbins, Chicago, president of the General Outdoor Advertising Company. He also owned 12,508 shares of the company's common stock.

David A. Crawford, Chicago, president, the Pullman Company, received $65,484. While no very large stock holdings were reported for this company, the report showed that Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York, owned 5000 shares of its common; Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, 4000, and J. P. Morgan, New York, 200.

General Motors Salaries

General Motors Corporation said that its salaries would be filed later. Meanwhile, it reported that General Motors Securities Company, a company which holds General Motors Securities, mostly for officials of the company, owned 27.42 per cent or 11,925,852 shares of General Motors Corporation outstanding $10 par common.

Direct holdings of officials and directors of General Motors common follow: (Many of those reporting have indirect ownership through General Motors Securities Company and in other personal holding companies).

George F. Baker, New York, director, 100,00 shares; Donaldson Brown, New York, vice president, 26,820; Henry F. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., director, 36,000; Irene du Pont, Wilmington, director, 17,100; Lammot du Pont, Wilmington, director, 47,650, Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, director, 116,897.

Donalson Brown also reported holdings of 139,820 shares in personal holding companies; and Charles F. Kettering, president and general manager of General Motors Research Corporation, through personal holding companies and directly, owned 450,006.

Alfred P. Sloan, president, directly owned 20,406 shares, but had other holdings in companies which held General Motors.

E. L. Cord, Chicago, young financier and motors executive, was reported to hold 659,103 shares or 29.16 per cent of the capital stock of Cord Corporation.

World Production of Cotton Is Estimated at 22,396,000 Bales

Season's Output 3,000,000 Bales Less Than in Previous Period, With U. S. Bearing Practically All of Loss—Gains Shown in China, Russia and Brazil

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—World production of commercial cotton this season was about 3,000,000 bales smaller than last season, according to a report issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Production in the United States was about 3,000,000 bales smaller than last season, and about 5,500,000 bales smaller than on an average in the five seasons just prior to the beginning of the depression. Production of foreign cotton was slightly smaller than last season, and about 2,500,000 bales larger than the pre-depression average.

Decreases occurred in some foreign cotton-producing countries, but these were almost completely offset by increases elsewhere. Foreign production was the second largest in the history of the world cotton-growing industry.

Commercial Product

"World production of commercial cotton this season will total about 22,396,000 bales, according to our revised estimate," says the Exchange Service. "Last season, the world produced 25,562,000 bales of cotton for commercial use, two seasons ago 23,665,000, and on an average during the five seasons just prior to the beginning of the depression, that is, from 1924-25 through 1928-29, 25,494,000 bales.

Production in the United States, including city crop allowance, was 9,619,000 bales this season, compared with 12,712,000 last season, 12,961,000 two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 15,172,000 bales.

Production of foreign cottons for commercial use will total about 12,777,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight this season as compared with 12,850,000 last season, 10,704,000 two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 10,322,000 bales.

Production in the United States this season was equal to 42.9 per cent of the total world production compared with 49.7 per cent last season, 54.8 per cent two seasons ago, and a pre-depression average of 59.5 per cent.

Foreign Cottons

"Total production of commercial foreign cottons this season is the second largest in the history of the world cotton growing industry, falling short of last season's record growth of 12,850,000 bales by 73,000 bales.

"Decreases occurred in Egypt, India, and Mexico, but these decreases were almost completely offset by increases in China, Russia, Brazil, and in the smaller producing areas grouped under 'other countries.'

"Production in Egypt this season totaled about 1,550,000 bales of 478 pounds net weight as compared with 1,725,000 last season, and 1,038,000 two seasons ago."

The World's Business

Wages Under the Codes—I

AT ONE swoop national regulation over working conditions in American industry surpassed similar legislation in European countries which had been decades in the making. The swoop was the National Industrial Recovery Act, passed on June 16, 1933. Within two months this measure will expire and, whatever happens to the new Administration measure, there seems to be little doubt that that part of it which governs working conditions will continue in some form or other. It is thus important to study the theory of the regulation as well as the manner it has worked out—which, after all, is the pragmatic test of the theory.

By working conditions is meant the establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours. NRA regulation applies to all manufacturing industries, to the extractive industries, to a large proportion of employment in wholesale and retail trade, to the public utilities, to transportation other than the the railroads, and, in lesser degree, to a diversity of so-called service occupations. Only the lowest category of employees are governed as to pay. It was intended that the differentials in the higher wage brackets should not be disturbed. As for hours, regulation applies to general working conditions; that is, for those in other besides the lowest wage brackets.

The aim of the provisions was to create an artificial level for wages and hours. Throughout the depression, with its continued fall of prices, sweating and wage cutting had been employed in employers' efforts to bring costs down in line with prices. The putting of a floor under working conditions was based upon social need as well as economic hope. In European legislation social justification is the uppermost consideration. It is recognized (though not always in policy) that, if regulation is not carefully done, it might interfere with the economic process, which, in a world of changing prices, rests upon flexibility of costs. In the United States an economic goal was allied to a social need. Wage and hour regulation, in short, represented a "recovery" measure.

In a current bulletin issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Dr. Leo Wolman interprets the American concept. It is the more interesting because of the writer's position. Formerly he was chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, and now is chairman of the National Automobile Labor Board. The theory, Dr. Wolman says, "assumes, in part at any rate, that the wage rate is the key to the income of labor, and that, if wage rates are lifted, the earnings and income of labor will at the same time rise, and the income in the country increase proportionately."

The theory could not be stated more concisely. It is another way of stating the under-consumptionist philosophy which has a strong hold on American thought. To a certain extent, it has on mine, too. Underconsumptionists, denying that there is overproduction, say that the trouble is under-consumption.

But the application of the theory must be done judiciously. Otherwise fresh dislocations will pile on top of old dislocations. For "pump priming" purposes—that is, for a recovery measure—I prefer a forehanded program of public works, with wage and hour legislation treated and carried out as social legislation. The Roosevelt administration, however, has used both public works and wage and hours measures as "pump primers."

Dr. Wolman makes the best analysis I have seen of the results of wage regulation. Too many people, in their appraisals, are concerned with hourly earnings, or rates of wages. In the main it was the hourly rate of wage that was established in the industrial codes. Others think only of the money in the weekly pay envelope. Neither is satisfactory as a register of the benefits or otherwise that labor has obtained from the NRA. Hourly earnings indicate only how much a worker earns *when he is at work*. Weekly earnings are less theoretical, but not much less. If the prices of the things the wage-earner buys go up 10 per cent, an advance of 10 per cent in his earnings is neutralized. The worker requires purchasing power in return for his labor—not a wage rate for his diminished hours, not the money found in the weekly envelope. What we should seek, therefore, is what the economists call *real* earnings; that is to say, the weekly pay envelope "corrected" for changes in the cost of living. Dr. Wolman provides two tables to show how the worker has fared in purchasing power under the New Deal. One compares the actual and real hourly earnings in June, 1933, and again in the last quarter of 1934. Let us look at this first:

Industry	Hourly earn'gs Actual	Real
Manufacturing	+33.0	+22.0
Extractive industries:		
Coal mining:		
Anthracite	+ 0.7	— 7.6
Bituminous	+56.4	+43.5
Other mining:		
Metalliferous	+24.3	+14.0
Nonmetallic and quarrying	+27.7	+17.2
Crude petroleum producing	+23.2	+13.0
Public utilities	+10.8	+ 1.7
Telephone and telegraph	+ 4.5	— 4.1
Electric light and power and gas	+23.8	+13.6
Electric railroads and motor buses	+ 7.8	— 1.1
Trade:		
Wholesale	+19.7	+ 9.8
Retail	+23.2	+13.0
Class I railroads	+ 3.5	— 5.0

In no category has the actual hourly wage rate fallen. In no similar period has there been such a rise in labor cost in history. Only part of the rise has been offset by the concurrent rise in prices (or the decline in the purchasing power of money), as shown in the real hourly wage column. In general there are still net gains. Workers in the following industries have lost out: anthracite, telephone and telegraph, electric railroads, motorbuses, class I railroads.

"The rates of wages" in these industries, however, were already high. They were not reduced materially during the depression. Dr. Wolman provides the statistical evidence. Since 1929 the hourly earnings in anthracite coal mining have been above 80 cents an hour. Similarly with the utility employees; in June, 1933, they were as high as 71 cents an hour. As for railroad wages these are notoriously "sticky." The first cut was in February, 1932, and they are now only 4 per cent below 1929. In these circumstances the absence of increases in wage rates in these industries is explicable. What is important is that, under the New Deal, wage rates in wage depressed occupations have been climbing to the level of other occupations.

Tomorrow I will deal with Dr. Wolman's statistical conclusions on the change in the worker's purchasing power. H. B. E.

(To Be Continued)

Rail Executive Asks Regulation For Competitors

Pelley Would Also Drop Co-ordinator—Says Law Hinders Progress

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Offering a three-point program which would allow the principle of self-help for the railroads to operate, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said today before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York that the two causes of the present poor showing of the railroads were the general business depression and the competition of other forms of transportation, which are heavily subsidized and not effectively regulated.

The program was outlined as follows:

1. Withdraw the subsidies from other forms of transportation and regulate them on a basis comparable with the railroads.

2. Prevent the enactment of any legislation that increases the cost of railroad operation.

3. Discontinue the co-ordinator law and give the Association of American Railroads an opportunity to do for the rail carriers what can be done within the industry itself.

"With this three-point program effective," said Mr. Pelley, "and with a return of anything like normal business conditions, the railroads again will give a good account of themselves from the standpoint of earnings and the effect on general business through their increased purchasing power.

"From 1906 to 1933, inclusive," Mr. Pelley said, "the United States Government spent on inland waterways, covering rivers and not the Great Lakes, a total of $785,288,025, not one dollar of which is returned to the Government.

Taxpayers Support Waterways

"In addition to spending 785 million dollars of the taxpayers' money to develop waterways to take business away from the railroads, the Government went into the transportation business itself in 1919 through the Inland Waterways Corporation, which operates a barge line on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers. The subsidy in this operation averages $2.30 for each ton of freight transported.

"On one waterways project alone, that for the development of the Upper Mississippi, the Federal Government pays each year for maintenance, operation of locks and snagging, somewhat more than $2,500,000. This amount, equal to $1.40 on every ton of traffic moving over this route, includes nothing for interest on the capital invested. If interest at 4 per cent is added, it means another $1.40 per ton for all traffic moved. In other words, the taxpayers are paying out $2.80 per ton for the traffic now moved on the Upper Mississippi River.

"Now as to the highway subsidy: Based on a study made by three of the outstanding highway authorities in the United States, none of whom has ever been especially interested in the railroads, the amount paid by Government for the construction and maintenance of highways in the year 1932 exceeded the total of gasoline taxes and license fees by $594,687,000. For the period of the greatest highway expenditures, 1921 to 1932, inclusive, this subsidy to motor vehicle operators amounted to a total of $7,119,794,000.

"When we are told that waterway and highway transport are cheaper than rail, in the face of these figures, are we not forgetting that the taxpayers are paying out in taxes more than is being saved in freight charges?

Waterways Not Regulated

"In addition to being heavily subsidized, waterway and highway operators have the advantage of not being restricted by regulation as are the railroads. It must be obvious to you that transportation strictly regulated cannot compete on equal terms with transportation free of regulation.

"In 1933, the Emergency Transportation Act was passed, providing for a Co-ordinator of Transportation. The underlying thought in the conception of this law was that many economies can be brought about by closer co-operation of the railroads with one another. If savings could be effected by co-ordination and the railroads involved could not reach an agreement, the co-ordinator was empowered to order what seemed to be in the interest of the railroads and the public.

"This law, as conceived and proposed, had the approval of the railroads, but the bill as originally proposed was not enacted, and it was so amended in Congress that as finally enacted it really defeated its purpose.

"It was contemplated that unifications and co-ordination of service made under this law would be calculated to relieve a certain number of men from their jobs. The law, as enacted, however, provides that the railroads will not have a fewer number of men than they had in May, 1933, and that no employee shall be in a worse position as to compensation than he was in May, 1933. The purpose for which the law was created was defeated almost entirely by this provision.

Oppose Co-ordinator Law

"Unless re-enacted, the co-ordinator law expires by limitation on June 16, 1935. The railroads are opposed to the continuation of the co-ordinator law. Very little can be accomplished under the law except studies, and they will have been made. The law is a real hindrance to progress in co-ordination and consolidations, and, besides, the rail carriers have a fundamental objection to a federal officer who has authority to exercise discretion in managerial functions without responsibility.

"Self-help for the railroads can be achieved through the Association of American Railroads, organized in the autumn of 1934 very largely for the purpose of accomplishing the very things that the co-ordinator law was expected to do."

Offers Railroad Program

John J. Pelley
President of the Association of American Railroads

Secretary Roper Says Employment Gains Are General

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Commerce Department said reports of increased employment last week over the previous seven days were "general" both for industrial workers and in season occupations.

In its regular weekly business survey, made public yesterday by Secretary Roper, the department added:

"The automobile industry continued to hold first place among the major industries both in production and in public buying. There were evidences of increased industrial activity in some of the important manufacturing centers.

"Some uneasiness was revealed over the labor situation, particularly in Cleveland and in the leading Pacific coast cities."

The report said retail trade conditions were "fairly satisfactory" and that decreases were based on the effects of a late Easter and adverse weather.

Utility Hearing Finds TVA Being Sharply Attacked

Willkie Asks That It Be Put on Same Basis as Private Companies

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, told the House Military Committee yesterday his company could pass on $30,000,000 in savings to electricity consumers under a financing method such as is available to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He testified on a bill by Chairman McSwain (D) of South Carolina, that would clarify the TVA act and enlarge some of the authority's powers.

Meanwhile, Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the committee of public utility executives, issued a statement replying to Senator Wheeler's radio attack last night on what he charged was "propaganda" spread against the Wheeler-Rayburn bill for regulation of utility holding companies.

Tirade Not Deceiving

"Senator Wheeler's emotional tirade against the public utility industry will not deceive the millions of people who would be injured by his bill to abolish holding companies and to place operating companies under virtual government management," Mr. Gadsden said. "When Senator Wheeler accuses the public utility companies, before they have had their hearing before his committee, of 'lying propaganda'; when he compares a holding company to a 'rattlesnake,' and refers repeatedly to the 'power gang,' he is obviously not engaged in argument, but in vituperation. . . .

"Obviously there is only one way to settle the question and that is to read the bill itself. We do not ask the public to take our word for the implications and consequences of this legislative proposal. We do ask them not to take Senator Wheeler's vitriolic attack as an impartial or accurate statement."

Waving a pair of horn-rimmed glasses and speaking in a hoarse but powerful voice, Mr. Willkie proposed four amendments to the act.

Four Amendments

They were:

That the TVA, where there are existing facilities, shall not sell its services, retail or wholesale, without purchasing or condemning existing facilities;

That TVA shall comply with the uniform system of accounting of the National Association of Public Utility and Railroad Commissioners, with which private utilities must comply;

That TVA shall charge high enough rates to produce for the Government a fair rate of return on its electric generating, transmission and distribution systems;

That TVA must file rates with the power commission, must not discriminate between classes of consumers, and rates must be uniform in towns served by the TVA.

The Wheeler-Rayburn bill was opposed before the House Interstate Commerce Committee by F. E. Frothingham, of the Investment Bankers Association, as another of the "processes emanating from Washington" which are destroying security values.

Ford's March Output Double 1934 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dearborn, Mich., April 4

OUTPUT of Ford V-8 cars and trucks in the United States totaled 158,887 units during March as compared with 77,947 units in March, 1934.

First quarter production totaled 386,326 units, as compared with 194,859 in the corresponding period of 1934, an increase of 98 per cent.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Off During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended March 30, totaled 2,139,971 bushels, as compared with 2,255,264 bushels in the previous week and 2,643,287 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 114,250,912 busels, as against 154,884,226 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Earnings of Major Industrial Groups Gain Well in 1934

Combined Net of 1435 Concerns, Less Deficits, Is Up 64 Per Cent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—The combined net profits, less deficits, of 1435 manufacturing and trading companies increased from approximately $640,000,000 in 1933 to $1,051,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 64 per cent, while the annual rate of return upon net worth aggregating $23,196,000,000 increased from 2.7 per cent to 4.5 per cent, according to a study undertaken by the National City Bank and published in its monthly letter.

"Most of the major industrial groups made gains in 1934 over 1933, either by an increase in profits or a decrease in deficit," the letter says, "and there were 100 individual companies reporting an improvement to every 44 companies that made a poorer showing."

In addition to the manufacturing and trading industries, the study summarizes representative companies in a number of other lines of business including railroad, electric power, light and gas, telephone and telegraph, street railway, banking, insurance, investment trust, installment financing and real estate. The grand total of 1935 companies shows an increase in combined net profits, less deficits, from $1,314,000,000 in 1933 to $1,733,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 32 per cent, while the annual rate of return upon the net worth aggregating $48,572,000,000 increased from 2.6 per cent to 3.6 per cent.

"Just as the weakness in the exchanges discloses instability in international trade and price relationships," the letter adds, "the drop in prices of staple commodities has disclosed instability in various markets in which control of prices has been attempted. It has plainly tended to lessen confidence in the price structure generally, and to implant in the minds of businessmen the fear that irrespective of the longer trend the immediate turn may be toward deflation."

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1935

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of March 4, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks and the Treasurer of the United States		$209,940,324.37
United States Government Securities		126,129,221.00
State and Municipal Securities		27,552,929.53
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers		28,103,932.72
Loans, Discounts and Investments		264,185,002.81
Banking Houses		14,176,023.43
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		9,858,960.90
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		3,848,338.92
Total		$683,794,733.68

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	30,344,681.34	$74,844,681.34
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		10,899,872.51
Acceptances Executed for Customers		10,476,688.22
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		965,237.43
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		445,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		2,462,548.44
Deposits		583,700,705.74
Total		$683,794,733.68

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

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Czechoslovakia And France Ask U. S. Tariff Pact

Paris Opens Negotiations Expected to Lead to Speedy Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—France and Czechoslovakia have both acted swiftly to get themselves again into the United States' good graces in tariff relationships.

France has opened negotiations, which it is announced may lead to speedy success, promising the removal of restrictions on American products, and Czechoslovakia has actually signed a special trade agreement with the United States covering only the rights of most-favored-nation treatment.

This is expected to do away with discriminations against American products seeking entry into the Czech market, and in return the United States gives Czechoslovakia all available privileges looking toward entrance into the United States.

Hull Warning

Their action became known following the warning of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that France might be placed on the list of powers not receiving benefits of the concessions granted Belgium in the special agreement with that nation, which would otherwise be generalized to other powers.

There are several other countries which may get on Washington's "black-list," if discriminations they now apply against the United States are not speedily lifted. The list now includes Germany, Italy, Denmark, and Portugal, with France hovering on the edge. But half a dozen or more states may be added if results are not speedily forthcoming in the shape of guarantees of fair treatment to American exports.

The American argument against French trade practices is particularly strong. The old trade-treaty between the two countries expired several years ago, and patient efforts to negotiate a new one led to repeated failure. Meanwhile French discriminations against the United States began to mount. The French Government, among other measures, has two sets of tariffs, with the United States forced to pay the higher one.

Cannot Make Claims

In the absence of any treaty, France cannot claim the advantages otherwise enjoyed by many powers as the United States negotiates reciprocal treaties each containing concessions. The accumulation of these treaties might ultimately place a barrier in the way of French products which would be seriously felt.

The American policy, which looks like pressure, is designed to secure equality of treatment from others, and to spread the most favored-nation fundamental throughout the world by making it of value. But Secretary Hull's blacklist has already given evidence of great persuasive powers. Italy, now on the list, is also attempting to negotiate a trade agreement, and has relaxed its restrictions on American products to a certain measure.

The Czechoslovakian agreement differs from all others previously made under the trade agreement policy in that it contains no schedules, but simply installs the principle of equality of treatment between the countries as regards tariff duties, exchange, and quota allotments. It took the form of an exchange of letters between Secretary Hull and Ferdinand Veverka, the Czech minister, and covered these points:

Points Covered

1. Customs duties, rules, and formalities and internal regulations covering the sale of imported and exported articles shall accord the same advantages to the United States and Czechoslovakia respectively as to any third country.

2. Foreign exchange control shall be administered so that each country shall receive a fair and equitable share of total quantity.

3. Quotas shall be equally allotted.

4. Regional agreements are excepted, and the United States specifies trade with the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Cuba. Czechoslovakia reserves trade with Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Roumania.

The same blacklist question is likely to arise acutely when the Brazilian agreement is proclaimed, after ratification by the Brazilian Parliament, for the U. S. S. R. is a heavy exporter of manganese, and unless given the same concessions will be at considerable disadvantage.

Soviet Debarred

Secretary Hull indicates that the Soviet is now debarred by "special circumstances" from enjoying these advantages, but they may be removed by the time the issue becomes acute.

The practical value of the Belgian concessions, as applied to Czechoslovakia and France, is limited by the very specialized nature of the tariff schedules, written to be of great advantage to Belgium but less to other countries.

In fact, according to a report of the British trade attaché in Belgium, the chief Belgian glass makers, Fourcault, have an operative working agreement amounting to monopoly with the principal Czech maker, Vitrea, and the leading American firm, Libbey-Owens.

Carillon Projected For Du Pont Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4—Alfred I. du Pont will erect a great carillon in memory of his parents, Eleuthère Irénée and Charlotte Shepard du Pont, on his 700-acre estate at Nemours, near this city, he has announced. The bells are now being fabricated by the Meneely Bell Foundry Company in Watervliet, N. Y. There will be 31 of them, and they are to be completed this year.

The tower will be of pink Georgia and gray Vermont granite, and with the carillon will cost more than $1,000,000.

Current Artistic Events

Mme. Flagstad as Elsa in 'Lohengrin'

KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD was again the center of interest at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon. Singing Elsa in "Lohengrin," she confirmed the good impression which her Brünnhilde had given of her musical accomplishments. Certainly hers is a glorious voice, of which she makes splendid and effortless use. At the same time, her performance emphasized the shortcomings as a dramatic impersonator which had been apparent on her first Boston appearance. Much has been made of her restraint and repose as an actress, of her reliance upon purely vocal means for dramatic effects. It is true that a singing-actress should be first a singer, and that conventional operatic "acting" is merely ludicrous. But it is possible to carry repose too far, to depend too much on voice. There were times both Monday evening and yesterday afternoon when Mme. Flagstad's repose seemed to be the result not so much of a superior artistic restraint as of an inability to act.

The praise which Mme. Flagstad has received in New York this season has been perhaps a little exaggerated. First-rate operatic voices are so rare that a jaded public — and even some of the critics—tend to go off the deep end when they hear one. Mme. Flagstad is unquestionably a great vocalist, but it is not quite accurate to suggest that great vocalism is enough to make a great singing - actress; especially when we are speaking of Wagnerian music drama. Did not the master himself place drama first? We have had some superb impersonators of Brünnhilde and Elsa who however were not very good singers. In Mme. Flagstad we have a voice that comes perhaps once in a lifetime, but an actress whose celebrated repose comes close to mere immobility. And it is significant that when she did relax her stiffness momentarily yesterday, as in the chamber scene, her movements bore a singular resemblance to those of other artists who have never been praised as actresses. So let us be grateful for a great voice, without attributing to its owner qualities which she does not possess.

Nor did Mme. Flagstad's associates add much to dramatic illusion. Mr. Melchior is also a fine singer—though he was not at his best yesterday—but he is not a persuasive Lohengrin. His best singing was that done in full voice; his half-voice wanted body and quality. Mr. Schützendorf was a vociferant Telramund, and Mme. Branzell exerted an obvious effort to sing her difficult part as Ortrud. Mr. List's King and Mr. Cehanovsky's Herald were well done.

The contribution of Mr. Bodanzky, the chorus and the orchestra likewise had its virtues and its defects. The playing was vigorous or subdued, according to prescription, and the chorus and the instrumentalists were guided to some well-prepared and effective climaxes; but the tone of the Knights had more power than beauty and much of the value of the score was missed. Mr. Bodanzky is an experienced and an efficient director, but he seems this year to be not much concerned with the melos, the long line. He failed to bring out the full lyrical value of the score.

The settings were well enough, except that for the chamber scene, which consisted of a red wall inclosing a large section of the stage, and in this vast space, a single bench. It would have done very well—with some furniture—for a ballroom, or even a temple. The stage management was again lax. The movements of the chorus were formal and meaningless; and the King was late for his appointment in the final scene.

Tonight, Queena Mario will replace Miss Bori as the Duchess of Towers in "Peter Ibbetson."

L. A. S.

"Lakmé"

THE opera last night was "Lakmé," that hardy perennial by Delibes, which, after lying dormant for several years comes to life for the purpose, so it seems, of displaying some very fine top notes and an agile ballet. The title rôle was sung by Lily Pons, with Gladys Swarthout as Mallika; Giovanni Martinelli, Gerald; Ezio Pinza, Nilakantha, and Giuseppe De Luca, Frederick. Louis Hasselmans conducted.

"Lakmé" is one of the most colorful pageants to be found in the roster of operas. The brilliance of the semi-Oriental setting, especially that of the "Market Place in a Hindoo City," which formed the background for Act II, brought spontaneous appreciation from the audience which packed the Opera House. In this act occurs some of the finest opportunities for ballet work to be found in operatic literature. Apparently the New York visitors realized the vast amount of decorative material inherent in the act, for the costumes were gorgeous, the dancing of first quality and the ensemble won well merited and prolonged applause.

But a ballet does not make an opera, and although the thematic material of "Lakmé" is often perilously near the trite, it is nevertheless ingratiating and Mme. Pons did some of the best work we have heard from her for some time. She literally stopped the show with the famous "Bell Song." Mr. Martinelli was in good voice but we should appreciate him more, perhaps, if he would mellow his top notes. There is a bright hardness to them which proves a bit tiring. Mr. Pinza sang well, but we have seen other "Nilakanthas" who gave more subtle characterizations. The remainder of the roles were adequately taken, and Mr. Hasselmans set a tempo for a performance which admitted of no dull moments.

G. M. S.

Doll and Richards

THE Gaspé Peninsula figures prominently in the current showing at Doll and Richards, for there are two one-man exhibits devoted entirely to depicting it. Hoyland Bettinger has painted a number of canvases. His aptitude for stressing local points of design serves him well in this new subject matter. The peninsula is characterized by marked planes, by the deep gabled roofs of the cottages, by the rustic character of the towns. The Percé Rock appears in a number of the pictures; it is seen close-up, looming large and ominous, it is seen at early morning, in clear or misty view. This is an eventful coastline, rugged, wind-blown and picturesque. It should certainly be a haven for artists, as Provence was to the Frenchmen of a few generations ago.

Kay Peterson is the other exponent of the beauties of the Gaspé Peninsula. A separate display of her aquarelles is also to be seen at Doll and Richards. She handles the water color ably. She uses it for its inherent qualities of luminosity and flow. She has chosen subjects less notable for picturesque grandeur than for local human significance. The fisherfolk are industriously occupied with their haul and with their nets. The children play along the shore. The subjects seem to be wind-blown; they display the rigors of the atmosphere, salty and gusty.

Both Miss Peterson and Mr. Bettinger have developed certain mannerisms of style which may be discerned by the onlooker after he has studied a number of pictures.

Dwight Shepler exhibits in the first gallery a number of sport pictures portraying the fun and the tricky exertions of skiing. The water colors were made in Canada and, we judge, sketched directly from the performance of athletes. Mr. Shepler captures the movement, the curves, the airiness. Probably to a professional eye he reveals subtleties of the sport.

D. A.

Government Points To Mortgage Ease

(Continued from Page 1)

sored plan, Mr. B is said to get full credit immediately for every payment he makes toward the reduction of his loan.

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Mr. C gets his $3000 mortgage loan under the "cancel and indorse," or "drop share" plan (No. 2). This is really a compromise between the plans of his neighbors, Mr. A and Mr. B. It is a type adopted by many building and loan associations, say the statisticians, who are desirous of getting as nearly as possible on the direct-reduction plan without giving up the share-account feature.

Borrowers Become Members

The latter makes the borrowers members of the association, giving them statutory exemptions in some states. It has many variations, but under the one analyzed by the home loan bank it requires 140 monthly payments of $30; a final 141st payment of $20; total money paid is $4220 and the "effective rate of interest" is figured at 6.17 per cent.

Mr. A, the analysts say, runs a "grave risk" under the share-account system of losing all the payment on his home in the event that the building and loan association from which he has borrowed becomes insolvent. The laws of four out of five states would confiscate such loan repayments, it is said, though in a few states, led by Massachusetts and Maryland, courts have favored the borrower.

Mellon Testifies He Began Banking On Good Will Only

PITTSBURGH, April 3 (AP) — Good will was the only capital with which Andrew W. Mellon began his banking career, the financier himself told today told the Tax Appeals Board hearing his protest against a $3,089,000 extra assessment on his 1931 income.

Mr. Mellon was taken back to the start of his rise in the financial and industrial world on this third successive day as a witness by his cross-examiner, Robert H. Jackson, government counsel.

He readily recalled giving his brother, the late R. B. Mellon, a half interest in the banking business of T. Mellon & Sons, which had been turned over to him by his father in 1882.

"Can you give me the approximate worth of T. Mellon & Sons at that time," asked Mr. Jackson, referring to Mr. Mellon's gift to his brother about 1889.

"It was a banking business—the credit. My father had received deposits and loaned money and the business grew and he didn't pay in any specific capital. It never was carried on the books," Mr. Mellon said.

In February of 1902, Mr. Mellon said, the Mellon National Bank, now a $275,000,000 concern, was organized and he and his brother received $1,000,000 or $1,500,000—he wasn't sure which—for the "good will" of T. Mellon and Sons.

This was in the form of capital stock of the now $300,000,000 Union Trust Company, which still owns all the stock of the Mellon National Bank.

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We Have Easter Gifts, Too
Louise Beauty Shop
30 Railroad Avenue, New Canaan, Conn.

The Thread & Needle Shop
EASTER GIFTS
New Costume Jewelry
Purses—Gloves
Silk Undies and Hosiery
NEW CANAAN, CONN.
44 Railroad Ave.

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2318, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

Flowers and Plants
from
Our Own Greenhouses
at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

Specializing in
Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Engraved Weddings
Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

ANDRE & JOHN
Hair Stylists
39 Center St. Ph. 5-5723
Cor. Church St.

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET
TEL. 6-7475

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk
and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

SPIRELLA
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Measurements Taken by the Unique Method of Modeling Garment
Free demonstration by appointment.
MRS. MARY D. NORRIS 9-0598-J

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

ELI MOORE
INC.
Infants' and Children's Wear to Size 14
Readers of the Monitor are invited to visit our new shop at
942 CHAPEL STREET

Charlie's
Tire Repair Shop
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
See the New "G-3"
355 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5733

SULLIVAN
and
BENSON
Millinery and Lingerie
138 Orange Street

HUNT'S Inc.
Gowns, Millinery,
Lingerie, Negligees
Cold Storage Rates, 1, 1½, 2%
258 CHURCH ST. at Grove

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS
SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

Agnes M. Rogers
Millinery
Silk Blouses—Hosiery
129 STATE STREET

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

NORWALK
SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ANGEVINE
FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
18 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 236

If you are contemplating any electrical work, call on us for an estimate.
Norwalk Electric Co.
Frost Bldg., 508 West Ave., Norwalk
TEL. 3978

GROCERY "SERVICE" "QUALITY"
WM. MILLER
LEADING GROCER
TEL. 3130 33 W. WASHINGTON ST.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

Tristram and Fuller
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—
Draperies — Curtains —
Floor Coverings
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK
You will find it a pleasure to shop in our store.
PHONE 330

Flowers
FOR EASTER
MAGNER, Florist
534 West Avenue, Frost Building, Phone 369
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT ST. 3-1535. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
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MANTELL & MARTIN
88 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.
19 North Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
234 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.
WEARING APPAREL
BI-SWING JACKETS $3.95
SKIRTS $2.95
Mix 'em to Suit Yourself
Also Sweaters and Blouses to Match
$2.95 up

MOHAWK
ONE-STOP SERVICE, Inc.
FIRESTONE
TIRES, TUBES, BRAKE LINING
GASOLINE AUTO REPAIRS
FORD V-8 SALES, SERVICE
10th Year of Complete, Dependable Automotive Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main St.
STAMFORD, CONN. Phone 32163

GROWING BIGGER TO SERVE YOU BETTER
The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.

Clothes
HARTWELL-DELAP CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Golden Fleece
ALPACUNA TOPCOAT
35.00
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY
(Visit Our Smart Boys' Shop)
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
381 Main Street, Stamford

STAMFORD-CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Smart Sportswear
Dress Accessories

Opening of
MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE-SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH
Formerly of The C. O. Miller Co.
DRAPERIES—UPHOLSTERING
SHADES—FLOOR COVERING
TEL. 4-6355

STAMFORD
STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and
Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual
Laundry Service Co.
35 NORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Trust Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2383

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

NEW GLOVES
FOR SPRING
Every New Novelty Shown Here in
"PERRINS" Fine French Kid Gloves
"KISLAV" Washable Doeskin Gloves
"VAN RAALTE" Chamoisette Gloves
"KAYSER'S" Fabric Gloves
Here is a wonderful assortment of the Best Gloves made by the World's Best Makers.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
40-42 NORTH MAIN STREET
WATERBURY CONNECTICUT

The Miller & Peck Co.
For the hard-to-fit and those who have foot discomfort. We are now the headquarters for
DR. M. W. LOCKE SHOES
For Men, Women and Children

Easter Apparel
Millinery—Dresses—Coats
Suits—Gloves—Hosiery
Accessories
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

Cherry Delmonico
Ice Cream Special of the Month
133 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5-1121

Freeman's
Gorton's SEA FOODS
427 Willow Street
Phone 4-0197

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailor
Particular Workman
for Particular People
Fancy Dry Cleaning
338 East Main Street Phone 3-2698

A Permanent Wave
will enhance the beauty of your Easter chapeau!
THE ALICE WERNER
BEAUTY SHOPPE
10 Bank Street Phone 4-9477

May we give you an estimate on your Redecorating Problem?
We Guarantee Satisfaction
FINLAY and WESTWOOD
PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS
PHONE 4-3636

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
1935 Models now here.
Norge Washing Machines to match.
Clapp, Rose & Vaughn
11 Lewis St. Phone 4-2129

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Now Ready with a Lovely Collection of Smart Apparel for Spring
Miller Brothers
IMPORTERS 1110 N. CHARLES ST.

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Cay & Water Sts. • Plaza 7760
New York Office, Woolworth Bldg.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Our Newly Arranged CARPET and RUG DEPARTMENT is the most attractive spot of its kind in Albany. COME IN SOON!
W. M. Whitney & Co. NORTH PEARL ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN $5 $6
Exclusively at 31 No. Pearl St. 201 Central Ave. Albany, N. Y., and in Troy at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

FOR EASTER Suits and Top Coats $25 to $75. Hats From $3.50 to $10
Boyce and Milwain 66 and 68 STATE STREET

HOAG & TAYLOR MEN'S WEAR Easter Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, etc. MAIDEN LANE AND JAMES STREET

The Sherwin-Williams Company Paint Headquarters BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE, CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST. Tel. 4-4163

Niagara Hudson Coke — John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.

Harry Simmons Co. Inc. Broadway, Corner Madison Avenue. Now Featuring a Fine "Maple 3 Piece Bedroom Suite, $44.50"

GRACE MERIT 21 NORTH PEARL ST. MILLINERY Style—Thrift. Prices from $1 to $10

G. V. & F. W. Cameron GLASS HARDWARE PAINT 284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

SLIP COVER MATERIALS Hundreds of Patterns to choose from. Chas. H. Van Note's Son, Percy V. Van Note. Tel. 3-3036 144 Washington Ave.

Cotrell and Leonard 472 BROADWAY. Assemble Your Easter Ensemble at Cotrell and Leonard

BINGHAMTON

Sisson's Is Headquarters for Women's Suits. Sisson Bros.-Welden Co. ESTABLISHED 1843

YOU'LL BE "THE TOP" in the EASTER PARADE if you wear one of those smart new SPRING SUITS from McLEAN'S

SWAVIS Foundation Garment. Luxury You Can Afford. Low as $4...High as $10. Created by the makers of CHARIS 514-515 Press Building Dial 2-3611

Air-Tred Shoes SMART $6.50 DISTINCTIVE SNUG FITTING CORRECT SHOES 10 COURT STREET, Opp. Fair Store. PERSONAL FITTINGS N. A. VOSBURY

RADIATOR HEATING FRED C. COX Heating Engineer and Contractor 30 MYRTLE AVENUE Phone 2-7602

A Jewelry Gift Is Most Appreciated but Be Sure Our Name Is on the Gift Box. DARROW-DAVIS, Inc. QUALITY JEWELERS 83 COURT STREET PHONE 2-0747

C. L. WINEGAR REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE 70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Superior COAL BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL. Douglas Coal & Supply Co. The same coal from the same mine all the time. 345-357 Grand Avenue Phone 7-5815

ANGORA SUITS and COATS 39 Colors exclusive with HANNAH CROWE 66 CHENANGO ST. DIAL 4-1131

HATS REMODELED New Millinery $1.95—$10.00. Spring Dresses—All Sizes $5.95—$12.95. Kentner & Young 114 Court Street Dial 4-9711

BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS. Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy. Prompt, Efficient Service. 116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

Budget Dress Shop Cottons, Silks, Boucles. Sizes 12 to 42. $2.50 to $15.75. 141 Parkway Road, Room 8. Tel. 1019

CEDAR ST. GARAGE Incorporated. Complete Automotive Service, Storage. Called For and Delivered. 14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE. WESTCHESTER FUEL CO. INCORPORATED Coal—Wood—Oil. Settles the Burning Question. TELEPHONES 1473—1474 TUCKAHOE

Keep in Step With Time. Let Peggy Design the Year's New Coiffure for You. Peggy's Beauty Shoppe 45 MAIN STREET TUCKAHOE 3610 TUCKAHOE

HIGH GRADE Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food. Pondfield Market, Inc. 93½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0103-0104

Handbags, Phoenix Hose, Slippers. Matrix Shoes. Pondfield Shoe Shop 101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0711

PHOTOGRAPHY MAGDALEN S. GASS Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

MAISON ESTELLE 137 PARKWAY ROAD OPPOSITE BRONXVILLE TRUST CO. GOWNS. ESTELLE BERNEY BRONXVILLE 4134

FLOWERS for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged. Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop Bronxville 2238 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Anthracite, Bituminous, Fireplace Logs, Coke. A Fuel for Every Purpose. J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc. C. A. ARMITAGE, Mgr. 111 MARION STREET PHONE DELAWARE 2300

GRANT 2366 CENTRAL. West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Ada S. Grogan Invites You to Inspect the New SPRING HATS. Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear. Riding Hats. THE TWEED SHOP 906 DELAWARE AVE. CLEVELAND 3460

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

"Let Us Coal Your Bin" WM. H. WEIDT Co. 395 WOHLERS. D. L. & W. Lackawanna, Dorsett-Hanna. COAL • COKE. Local and Long Distance Moving

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist. Flowers by wire with Safety—Service Guaranteed. 198 DELAWARE AVENUE. COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

JENNY HOTEL STATLER. Distinctive Apparel for Misses and Women

Mrs. Fay S. Higley PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER NOTARY PUBLIC HOTEL BUFFALO

Treadeasy Shoes for Style and Comfort. All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed. For Men, Women and Children.

LIDDON 3100 Bailey Avenue

RUGS Oriental and Domestic. Electrically Cleaned and Shampooed. Binding—Fringing—Repairing. We sell mothproof rug pads. Phone Cr. 4236. P. Massing & Son 436 RHODE ISLAND STREET

Electrolux VACUUM CLEANER. Eliminates all dust. Ask for Free Demonstration. William Gerstmann. Phone La. 8331 After Six, Abb. 0876-J

GLOVERSVILLE

Try Us for the Best in MEATS at Economy Prices. Putman's Markets GLOVERSVILLE JOHNSTOWN

Spring Necessities: Lawn Supplies, Garden Implements, Housecleaning Needs. E. S. Batcheller & Co. HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE 97 NORTH MAIN STREET

Easter Greetings. Solid Chocolate Rabbits, Nut and Fruit Eggs, High Grade Jelly Beans, Purple Easter Baskets and Novelties. Boston Candy Store

AEROTYPE ESSO. WILLIAMS & DYE CO. INCORPORATED 95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

ATWATER'S. KNOX Sparkling GELATINE

See the New EASTER Suits 16.95 ROTHSCHILD'S Department Store

L. E. DENNIS Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co. Life Insurance and Annuities for Men and Women and All Other Lines of Insurance. 110 NORTH AURORA ST. Phone 2815

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc. Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices." CLARK HARDWARE CO. HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL, PAINT, GLASS. 13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

A March of Action Events! 24TH ANNIVERSARY SURPRISES. Special Values—Outstanding Presentations every day—All 30 Shops Prepared. Nelson's Specialty Shops JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

CLOCK TEA ROOM. Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners Daily 50c and 60c, Sunday 75c (Open Sunday from 12:30-8 p.m.). We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties. 131 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 1166

SHOES — RUBBERS — KEDS. For Men, For Women, For Children. FLORSHEIM—ENNA JETTICK—RED GOOSE. GEO. L. SEIFERT RI. 4919 2894 Delaware Ave.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Viola Stevens Hats and Accessories. Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings. 2858 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

QUALITY ECONOMY SERVICE. WESTMOUNT LAUNDRY J. McLAUGHLIN, Prop. Station Plaza Tel. Larchmont 1456. All Services Moderately Priced

SATISFY THAT URGE TO CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP. We have everything you will need for a good job both indoors and out. G. W. MERRELL Hardware 1931 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 3460

THAT CAR OF YOURS NEEDS A SPRING CLEANING. Now is the time to flush the radiator and change to Summer Oil and Grease. Parkside Gas & Auto Supply Station, Ollie A. Decioco, Prop. 1919 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 939. Battery Service, Road Service

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness is our Motto. For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread Try HEIM'S. HEIM'S BAKERY 70 No. Grand Ave. TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4007

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Pepperidge Farms, Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing. P. N. BRUNING 244-04 Northern Boulevard, Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1721, 1372

ELMHURST

"The Best Place to Trade After All." Sack & Daniels Incorporated. Elmhurst's Leading Department Store. 9051 CORONA AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686. PHIL'S Boys' and Men's Shop. Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery. 1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684. D. L. STARKS CO. Hardware, Housewares, Paints. Since 1882. 1055 Beach 20th Street (Old No. 289 Central Avenue)

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc. Plain Garments Cleaned 39c. Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials. 1859 MOTT AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline Westinghouse Refrigerator. WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE 512 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY Rockaway Park

Telephone Belle Harbor 5-2959. B. Rosenthal Reg. Optometrist 179 Beach 116th Street ROCKAWAY PARK

FLUSHING

Frocks, Coats, Suits, Hats and Accessories. We invite your inspection. THE BOULEVARD SHOP 141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD. Open evenings, Mon., Wed., Fri.

Philco RCA Grunow. CROKER-EVANS Radio Service 41-31 MAIN STREET Near Post Office. PHONE FLUSHING 9-6088

PAINTING and DECORATING. WALTER C. WAGNER. Specializing in Interior Decorating. 164-18 43RD AVENUE PHONE FLUSHING 7-2809-J

FOREST HILLS

ZENITH Upholsterers and Interior Decorators. Slip Covers, Draperies. Special Discount to Monitor Readers. 71-17 Austin Street Boul. 8-3023

Devoe Paint, Garden Supplies, Flower and Lawn Seed. Forest Hills Hardware Co. 71-32 Austin Street Boul. 8-2363

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

"FOR BETTER VALUES" LITWAK'S DEPT. STORE 30 S. Main St., Freeport, L. I. Introducing Our New Line of MUNSINGWEAR for the Spring Season. Bloomers, Panties, different styles, 39c each.

FRED W. GOBLE PAINTING and DECORATING, PAPER HANGING. 93 NO. GROVE STREET FREEPORT PHONE FREE. 3300

— SCREENS — Hot-Bed Sash—Mouldings—Trim. Combination Doors—Hardware. PAINTS. B & S LUMBER COMPANY, A. C. SCHIEFFER 11 W. Merrick Rd. Phone Free. 4003 Freeport, L. I. Open Evenings

RIPPLE'S MILLINERY Advanced Spring Models. Popular Prices. 44 South Main Street, Freeport

New Spring Foundations. For your Easter Ensemble let our Corset Specialists fit you in shape. Alterations Free of Charge. CAROL GREEN'S 60 South Main Street, Freeport. HOSIERY—LINGERIE—BAGS—GLOVES

Pearl's Millinery Presents Spring Opening of Chic New Hats $1.95, $2.95 and up. 84 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY Established 1917. Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over . . . . $290,000.00. Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

'blue coal' SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc. Ask about our Easy Payment Plan. Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon. Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900. Amityville . . . Amityville 1060; Bellmore . . . Wantagh 700; East New York . . . Applegate 7-7605; East Rockaway . . . Lynbrook 2777; Far Rockaway . . . Far Rockaway 7-7434; Freeport . . . Freeport 2820; Hempstead . . . Hempstead 635; Lawrence . . . Cedarhurst 0703; Queens . . . Hollis 5-7900; Ridgewood . . . Hegeman 3-2812; Valley Stream . . . Valley Stream 542; Fuel Oil . . . Cedarhurst 0224

Cold Storage for Furs and Cloth Garments. Our Cold Storage vaults are scientifically equipped for the protection of Furs and Garments against damage by moths and summer heat. Repairing and remodeling now at summer prices. M. Brewer & Co., Inc. FURRIERS 243 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD Tel. Hempstead 631

B. COHN Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor. CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS. 247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3340. Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY 308 Front Street PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Ph. Hempstead 2782. Honest Values. SAMPLE SHOE STORE 269 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

ARNELL'S MEN'S SHOP, Inc. Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES, STETSON HATS, MANHATTAN SHIRTS. 262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GARDEN SUPPLIES Fertilizer, Wheelbarrows, Garden Tools, Trellis, LAWN SEED, Hose Bushes. BLUMBERG'S PAINTS, HARDWARE 278 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

Constance Shop Hats and Dresses 239 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD

LEE-DAVID, Inc. 8 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y. Smart - New - Spring Millinery - Dresses - Suits. Youthful Half Size Dresses

HUNTINGTON

Anne E. Richards. Summer Homes, Beach Property, All kinds of REAL ESTATE. Tel. Hunt. 1418 330 Jericho Turnpike

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Jackson Food Shop Dairy Products—Groceries. PROMPT DELIVERY. 40-17 82nd Street Newtown 9-7742

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

FRED G. KELLEY INC FIREPROOF STORAGE. Local and Long Distance Moving. CRATING—SHIPPING, PACKING. 37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-2000. Forest Hills Office 71-31 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Clark Stores, Inc. COTTON DRESSES 37-44 82ND STREET HAV. 9-3648

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS 3-HOUR SERVICE. All work done on the premises. (If desired) 3760 82nd St. New. 9-2558

Fred's Quality Market MEATS — POULTRY, SEA FOOD. The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens. Prompt Deliveries. 82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-7674

EMMA FELTEN HATS 80-07 POLK AVENUE Near 81st St. Jackson Heights, L. I.

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc. Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street. A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty. Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner. Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home.

PARAMOUNT STUDIOS DANCE and MUSIC. Adult and Children Classes. 3740 82nd Street Hav. 9-8640

LOWEST CUT PRICES IN LONG ISLAND ON Cosmetics—Perfume—Toilet Articles. Irene Cosmetic Shoppe. Next to Loft's. POM. 6-7879 3740 82ND STREET

LEVINE Hardware Co., Inc. Wholesale Builders' Hardware, Electrical Appliances—Paints, Oils—Janitors' Supplies. 82-18 Roosevelt Avenue Hav. 4-0830

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc. Store of Friendly Service. We meet chain store prices. 82-13 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3408

UNEEDA SHOE REPAIR SHOP. Hats Cleaned and Blocked, Custom Shoe Rebuilding, Satin Shoes Dyed Any Color. 3860 82ND ST. 9413 37TH AVE.

GEORGE SIMKEN CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR. Wood Novelties, Furniture Repairing, Cabinet Making. 34-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0609

MARIE SHERIDAN Shop of Smart Accessories. LINGERIE, CORSETS, NEGLIGEES, GLOVES, COSTUME JEWELRY. 37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR MILLINERY SHOPS 82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE. Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49. OPEN EVENINGS

OXFORD MEAT MARKET Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish. Orders promptly delivered. 80-18 POLK (37th) AVENUE Tel. Newtown 9-1683

JAMAICA

SPRING IS HERE! Now is the Time for: Dry Air Cold Storage, Repairing and Remodeling, Beautiful Capes, Scarfs and Jackets. John Furs CREATIVE FURRIERS 88-07 164th Street Republic 9-0600

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Style Studio. Fashionable Gowns and Millinery Ready-Made and Specially Designed to Order. Exclusive but Not Expensive. Budget Department Prices Start at $4.95. 191-04 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 5-3064

LONG ISLAND CITY

KNICKERBOCKER-SEACREST LAUNDRY Inc.

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS. 87 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y. Telephone Lynbrook 5423

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

W. B. Franklin Auto Service. Specializing in Ignition & Carburetors. Parts, Accessories, Battery Service. Telephone Lynbrook 3633

RADIO Sales, Service. M. W. OBERMILLER 230 Union Ave. Lynbrook, N. Y. CALL LYNBROOK 6890

Roemhild's Bakery. Birthday and Wedding Cakes Our Specialty. We deliver fresh bread and rolls at your door every morning. Special Rolls (Coffee Cake) on Saturdays. 21 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYNBROOK 1175-W

Jacobson & Son DEPARTMENT STORE. We are ready to outfit the Entire Family for Easter. 21 ATLANTIC AVENUE. Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Quality Laundry. Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates. Prompt and Courteous Service. 37 FRONT STREET EAST ROCKAWAY. TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 3385

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO. COAL AND FUEL OIL. QUALITY FUELS. Telephones Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 255

TYDOL SERVICE STATION EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE. TEL. PATCHOGUE 1023. EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr. Have You Changed to Spring Lubricants? Specialized Lubrication by Specially Trained Men

JAMES G. SHAND INCORPORATED PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT. QUALITY GROCERY. We Specialize in the Best. Always Ready to Serve You. —DELIVERY SERVICE— Tel. Patchogue 1000, Bayport 317

DIAMONDS — WATCHES — SILVERWARE — KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE. Repair Work Our Specialty. 30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 3003

SWEZEY & NEWINS INCORPORATED PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON. A Metropolitan Department Store in Merchandise—Style—Service. Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT LAUNDRY. Telephone Blue Point 1383, Center Moriches 306. Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

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